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REPORT OF THE MONROE COUNTY COMMITTEE
OF THE
1960 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

REPORT OF THE MONROE COUNTY COMMITTEE
OF THE
1960 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Mrs. Frank L. Patterson, Jr.
County Coordinator

This report will be presented in three sections:

1. A statement from the County Coordinator outlining plan of organization and procedure. Personnel involved in Committee and Sub-Committee activity and how it was recruited. Also, a description of areas covered in Committee Studies and Reports. Publicity media and general interpretation of our Project to the County.
2. The individual reports of the five Sub-Committees as adopted by the full Committee on September 22, 1959.
3. The conclusions and recommendations made by the Planning Committee and arrived at after studying and discussing the separate Sub-Committee reports.

P A R T O N E

COUNTY COORDINATOR'S REPORT

COUNTY COORDINATOR'S REPORT

Last August, when Governor Lawrence appointed me as County Coordinator for Monroe County for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth, I felt the imperative need of an advisory and planning group to help set up our County Organization. Accordingly, after a great deal of thought and consultation, I asked a group of six outstanding citizens to serve on this Committee. I chose them because they represented a cross section of educational, medical, welfare and recreational services to children and youth, both in public and private areas, and because of their positions of leadership in the County. Needless to say, these were also about the busiest people in the County as well, and it is remarkable that not one of them refused to serve on this important, but time-consuming project. At this point I should like to say that without their sound and enlightened advice and their hard work in every phase of this work, the successful completion of this difficult project could not possibly have been achieved. The Planning Committee consisted of:

Dr. Mary Hunsicker
Mrs. Harold S. Pond
Dr. John A. Abbruzzese, Jr.
Mr. A. J. Molitor
Mr. C. B. Altemose
Mr. Carl T. Secor
and the County Coordinator

Their organizational affiliations and professional attainments are enumerated on the list of members of the full County Committee which is

attached to this report.

This Planning Committee met on August 18th, to set up a plan of organization. It decided upon the composition of the County Committee and the areas to be covered in our studies and reports. The Committee adopted a timetable of meetings and agreed that the outline on Page 8 of the Guide for County Committees fitted our needs perfectly. Voting to follow it with minor variations, it was agreed that a large County Committee was desirable, and a list was compiled of more than a hundred community leaders from all groups whose programs affected children and youth. It was essential because of the extremely limited time allotted to us for the completion of the report, to select people who had a first-hand knowledge of facts we needed, or to whom they were immediately available. Included on this list were a number of teenagers who were leaders in their schools or organizations.

On August 27th, a letter was sent to the people on this list, outlining the history and purpose of the White House Conference and asking them to serve on our Monroe County Committee. They were asked to come to an organizing meeting in the Ballroom of the Penn Stroud Hotel on September 2nd. A copy of this letter is attached to this report.

Although this meeting was called during a vacation period, and the week before Labor Day, a gratifying number of fifty-four citizens attended. Many more wrote or telephoned regrets of their inability to attend, but wanted to serve on the Committee when they returned from vacations. At this meeting, the County Coordinator emphasized the importance of periodic evaluation of our services to children and youth in preparation for the White House Conferences every ten years, and outlined the five major areas which had been selected for study by Sub-Committees. The Chairman of these

five Sub-Committees were introduced, as follows:

- I - Committee on Resources for Strengthening Family Life
Mrs. Samuel O. Wells, Chairman
- II - Committee on Resources for Dependent and Neglected
and Delinquent Children and Youth
Mrs. Jesse R. Flory, Chairman
- III - Committee on Resources for Education, Recreation
and Employment for Children and Youth
Dr. John A. Abbruzzese, Jr., Chairman
- IV - Committee on Resources for Physical and Mental
Health for Children and Youth
Dr. Mary Hunsicker, Chairman
- V - A Review and Preview 1950 - 1970
Dr. Leroy J. Koehler, Chairman

Each Chairman spoke briefly, outlining the areas to be covered by his or her Committee and asked for volunteers to serve on one or more Committees on a card (a copy of which is herewith attached). It is noteworthy that a number of those present indicated a desire to serve on two or more Committees. At the close of the meeting, the respective Chairmen called short meetings of their groups in various parts of the Ballroom, at which dates and arrangements for future meetings were settled. A meeting of the full County Committee was announced for September 22nd, for the purpose of presenting the finished reports of the five Sub-Committees for adoption. A final meeting of the full Committee was announced for October 13th at the Monroe County Court House, at which time the final report would be read and adopted.

The day following the organization meeting on September 2nd, the County Coordinator was deluged with telephone calls from people who had read the excellent report of it in our local newspaper, The Daily Record, and who wished to be included in the Committee. These people were

welcomed and assigned to appropriate Sub-Committees - some choosing to serve on more than one.

Then began a three-week period of the most intensive work on the part of each Sub-Committee. They met, discussed, held brain storming sessions, studied statistics and in several cases, sub-divided still further for more detailed study and discussion. I think it is remarkable that not one Sub-Committee failed to meet its deadline, and all of the reports were ready for presentation to the full Committee on September 22nd, a stupendous accomplishment for which the capable and dedicated chairmen were entirely responsible. At that meeting, a representative group of 35 heard the reports, discussed them and in some cases, suggested amendments or changes, then unanimously voted their adoption. Since the reading of these reports took almost two hours, the unflagging interest of everyone in the room for the entire period was an indication of their range and content.

During the two weeks between September 22nd and October 13th, the separate reports were typed and distributed to the members of the Planning Committee for study. This Committee met on October 8th, to discuss and evaluate the reports and to compile the conclusions and recommendations contained in Part Three of this report. At the final meeting in the Court House on October 13th, this final report was read and adopted by a deeply interested group of members of the full County Committee.

In conclusion, I feel that perhaps the greatest accomplishment of this Committee has been in bringing together more than a hundred of the influential and interested citizens of Monroe County to think and talk about our services to children and youth, and the interest this has aroused in

the rest of the Community. Our only local paper, The Daily Record of Stroudsburg-East Stroudsburg, Pa., gave us everything we asked and more in the way of publicity. The Allentown Morning Call has also covered all of our meetings with exceptionally full and well-written reports. The local radio station WVPO was also most cooperative. There is no local television station. The Penn Stroud Hotel was more than generous in making their Ballroom available to us for meetings. I should also like to acknowledge with gratitude the many hours of typing and secretarial help which have been given by public spirited citizens.

Our President Judge, The Honorable Fred W. Davis, a member of our Committee, has read and approved our report, and as a result of what he read, has suggested that we work with him in studying specific cases involving Juvenile Delinquency and Probation.

We are at the present time being inundated with requests to speak or have panel discussions on the White House Conference Report before Service Clubs, Business and Professional groups, P.T.A.'s, the A.A.U.W., Y.M.C.A. and Church and Club groups. All this seems to be a gratifying manifestation of Community interest, and a continuing opportunity to interpret our survey and recommendations to the largest possible number of our citizens.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Frank L. Patterson, Jr.
Monroe County Coordinator

LIST OF FULL MONROE COUNTY COMMITTEE OF
THE 1960 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The Hon. Fred W. Davis
39 N. Courtland Street
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

President Judge

Mr. Harry T. Young
Kresgeville, Pa.

Supervising Principal Elementary Education
Pleasant Valley Joint Schools

Mr. James G. Davenport
Fern Ridge, Pa.

Elementary Supervisor Pocono Mountains
Joint Schools

Mr. Alfred Munson
1187 West Main Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Principal Stroud Union High School

Dr. Nathan Meyer
State Teachers College
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

In Charge of Teacher Placement East
Stroudsburg State Teachers College

Mr. Horace G. Walters
951 Milford Road
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Ex President School Board East Stroudsburg
Jointure
Vice President East Stroudsburg School Board
Ex President Exchange Club and active in
Community Chest and Church Groups

Mr. Ralph Burrows
North Courtland Street
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Principal East Stroudsburg Senior High School

Dr. Evan Reese
162 East Brown Street
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Surgeon
Member of East Stroudsburg School Board
Chairman Building Committee Board

Mr. Dan Miller, Jr.
130 Sweetfern Road
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Field Representative Boy Scouts of America

Mrs. Lorraine Krakowsky
206 East Brown Street
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Exec. Visiting Nurses Association

Mrs. Ann Shafer
State Health Clinic
619 Sarah Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Public Health Nurse
Supervisor, Monroe and Pike Counties Department
of Health

Father John Esseff
200 Brodhead Avenue
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Catholic Priest

Rabbi Joshua Sodden
279 Brodhead Avenue
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Jewish Rabbi

Mrs. Edward Knob
Crestwood Road
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Ex President Central Labor Union
Womens Auxiliary

Mr. Eugene Martin
State Teachers College
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Dean of Men, E.S.S.T.C.

Mr. John R. Lesoine
Tannersville, Pa.

Chairman
County Commissioner
Member CAS Board

Mrs. Elton Denning
515 Thomas Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Member Chairman of Social Planning
Committee of Monroe County Community Chest
A.A.U.W. and Church Leader

Mr. Detleff Hansen
1435 Glenbrook Road
Stroudsburg, Pa.

District Attorney

Mrs. H. W. Goldstein
R. D. #2
Minisink Hills, Pa.

Retired Social Worker

Mrs. Frank L. Patterson, Jr.
Dreher Avenue
Stroudsburg, Pa.

County Coordinator White House Conference

Mrs. Robert Hellmann
1900-A North 5th Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

President Monroe County Planned Parenthood
Ex President Stroud Union P.T.A.

Dorothy M. Oliver
Route 611
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Executive Secretary Monroe County Heart
Committee

Mr. Thomas L. Kistler
276 Prospect Street
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

President Monroe County Y.M.C.A.

Mr. John Dougherty
408 Main Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Penna. State Employment Service

Mrs. Elizabeth Kane
913 Main Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Dr. Mary Hunsicker
156 Berwick Heights Road
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Dr. John A. Abbruzzese, Jr.
509 Scott Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Mrs. Roman J. Batory
R. D. #1
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Mrs. Olaf J. Pedersen
612 Bryant Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Mrs. Jesse Flory
81 N. Courtland Street
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Dr. LeRoy J. Koehler
State Teachers College
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Mrs. Jack Lantz
233 East Brown Street
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Mr. A. J. Molitor
617 Sarah Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Mrs. R. Frederick Jones
116 Washington Street
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Mrs. T. F. Rhodes
537 Scott Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Miss Margaret MacLaren
Post Office Building
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Head Librarian
Stroudsburg Public Library

Physician
Member - Board Monroe County Mental Health
Association, Children's Aid Society,
Planned Parenthood Association

Psychologist in Office County Superintendent
Schools
President Monroe County Mental Health
Association

Ex President Monroe County Crippled Children's
Association

State Advisor National Foundation for
Poliomyelitis
Ex President Junior Women's Club

Former President and Board Member Children's
Aid Society of Monroe County and Planned
Parenthood Association

President East Stroudsburg State Teachers
College
Board Member Children's Aid Society
Member, Monroe County Library Board
Kiwanis Club - Past President

President, A.A.U.W.

Executive Secretary Children's Aid Society
of Monroe County
Board Member, Mental Health Association

President Children's Aid Society of Monroe
County
Past President Monroe County Medical Society
Auxiliary

Monroe County Chairman of 1950 Conference
on Children and Youth
Past President Children's Aid Society

County Home Economist

The Reverend Roger Stimson
602 Thomas Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Mrs. Donald Gilpin
13 N. 8th Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Mrs. Carroll All
1129 West Main Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Mr. Henry McCool
Henryville, Pa.

Mrs. Claude Leister
R. D. #1
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Mrs. Jovan DeRocco
Bushkill, Pa.

Mr. John C. Litts
509 Scott Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Miss Eloise Bryan
North 9th Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Miss Charlotte Shupp
N. Courtland Street
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Mrs. Samuel O. Wells III
517 Wallace Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Mr. Carl T. Secor
209 Grove Street
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Mr. Roger A. Dunning
Arlington Heights School
North 9th Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Mr. Earl F. Groner
West Main Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Methodist Minister
Former Chairman Monroe County Housing
Authority

Executive Secretary Child Health Committee
Member Children's Aid Society (former
President of the Board)

Supervisor Department of Public Assistance
Member of Board of Business & Professional
Women

County Probation Officer

Prominent on many Boards, Church Groups, and
and Community Chest

President, League of Women Voters
President of Monroe County Art Center

Monroe County Superintendent of Schools

School Psychologist, Arlington Heights
School

School Nurse, East Stroudsburg Elementary
School

Former President Stroudsburg Junior Women's
Club
Present District Officer of Federation of
Women's Clubs
Former President Junior Red Cross

Supervising Principal - East Stroudsburg
Area Joint Schools

Elementary Supervisor - Stroud Union Schools

District Superintendent - Stroud Union School
District

Mrs. Foster Minnich
29 Bridge Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

President G.O.P. Women

Mrs. Ella Mae Shaw
790 Milford Road
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

President, Women's Democratic Club

Mrs. T. I. Metzgar
31 Club Court
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Former President Monroe County Medical
Auxiliary and of M.C. Hospital Auxiliary
(Anna Logan Society)

Mr. John C. Appel
1515 Spruce Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Head, Social Studies Dept.
Professor of History, East Stroudsburg State
Teachers College

Mr. C. B. Altemose
308 N. 7th Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Director, Department of Public Welfare

Mrs. Estelle Fleming
619 Sarah Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Director of T.B. Society

Mrs. Charles Mott
Court House Square
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Director, Monroe County Red Cross

Miss Ethel West
723 Main Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Executive Secretary Monroe County
Community Chest

Mr. John R. Wilson
809 Main Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Executive Director Y.M.C.A.

Captain Drummond
78 S. Courtland Street
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Executive - Salvation Army

Mrs. Arthur Henning
Spruce Avenue
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Former President Monroe County Association
on Mental Health

Mrs. Horace Butler
606 Thomas Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Board Member Children's Aid Society
and Monroe County Medical Auxiliary

Mr. Ben Overholts
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Employment Counsellor - Pennsylvania Bureau
of Employment Security

Mr. Walter Melnikoff Canadensis, Pa.	President Barrett Township Welfare Fund Active in P.T.A.
Mr. Douglas Metzgar East Stroudsburg, Pa.	Teenager
Miss Jennet Cramer East Stroudsburg, Pa.	Teenager
Miss Patricia Van Why East Stroudsburg, Pa.	Teenager - Salvation Army
Mr. James Williams East Stroudsburg, Pa.	Teenager
Miss Nancy Flory Stroudsburg, Pa.	Teenager - Girl Scouts
Miss Sharon Fabel Stroudsburg, Pa.	Teenager - Daily Record Circulation Dept. President Try-Hi-Y
Mr. Gary Kester Stroudsburg, Pa.	Teenager
Mr. Lester Bowers East Stroudsburg, Pa.	Elementary Supervisor, East Stroudsburg State Teachers College
Mrs. Stephen V. Moffett, Jr. Buck Hill Falls, Pa.	President - Monroe County Federation of Women's Clubs
Mrs. Paul D. Miller Canadensis, Pa.	President Barrett Community Club Secretary Barrett Township School District
Mrs. Berton George Marshalls Creek, Pa.	President, Business & Professional Women's Club President Community Concerts
Mrs. Camille Harvey Maple Avenue East Stroudsburg, Pa.	Teacher, Day Care Training Center
Mr. Walter H. Sebring Tannersville, Pa.	Assistant Superintendent - Monroe County Schools Rotary Club
Miss Elizabeth Martin Court House Stroudsburg, Pa.	County Probation Officer Secretary Children's Aid Society Board

Mrs. John Watt
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Dr. Madelon Powers
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Mr. Murrel Keifer
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Hon. Montgomery C. Crowe
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Mrs. Wm. Hannas
17 Lackawanna Avenue
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Dr. Lee D. Warren
105 Ridgeway Street
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Mrs. Arthur Ifft
721 Brown Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Mrs. Virginia DePuy
105 South 8th Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Mrs. Paul Flory
516 Queen Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Mrs. Russell V. Scheller
1022 W. Main Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Rev. Adan Bohner
R. D. #1
Kunkletown, Pa.

Gladys M. Merwin
621 Sarah Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Dr. Charlotte B. Jordan
709 Thomas Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Secretary Monroe County Branch - American
Automobile Association

Professor of Arts & Crafts - E.S.S.T.C.
Head of Art Department

Architect

Ex State Senator
Ex President Monroe County Chamber of Commerce
Chairman Industrial Committee of Chamber of
Commerce

President Women's Club Monroe County
Ex President Garden Club

Ordained Minister and
Professor in Social Studies Dept. E.S.S.T.C.
Director, Program for Christian Living E.S.S.T.C

Board Member A.A.U.W.
Active in many Church and Community Affairs
Cancer Society

School Nurse
Barrett Township

Leader in Church and Community Affairs
Girl Scout Leader
Stroud Community Club

Board Member YMCA

Minister Reformed Church

State Dept. of Health
Public Health Nurse

Physician and Founder of Monroe County
Planned Parenthood Clinic
Board Member Child Guidance Clinic
Board Member, Monroe County Mental Health
Association

Mrs. William Wells
R. D. #3
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Vice President Children's Aid Society
of Monroe County
President Monroe County Child Health
Committee

Mrs. Harold S. Pond
809 Thomas Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Member Monroe County Housing Authority
Board
Monroe County Mental Health Association
and Public Assistance Board

Mr. Warren Loney
1230 Hamilton Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

School Board Director
Stroud Union School District

Mrs. J. L. Cohen
200 N. 5th Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

President Monroe County Council, Girl
Scouts of America

Rev. Francis Barrett
200 Brodhead Avenue
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Catholic Priest

Mrs. Adan Bohner
Kunkletown, Pa.

Wife of Rev. Bohner
Reformed Minister

Hon. Van D. Yetter
Marshalls Creek, Pa.

State Assemblyman from Monroe County

Miss Barbara Hartman
87 S. Courtland St.
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Director, Christian Education
East Stroudsburg Methodist Church

Mr. Leo Frailey

Teenager
President, Senior Class Stroudsburg High
School
President, Stroudsburg Youth For Christ

Mrs. Grant Keiper

Director, Released Time Program
Monroe County Ministerium

Miss Lynne Stevenson
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Young adult associated with church groups

Mr. Paul Edinger
R. D. #5
Stroudsburg, Pa.

General Contractor

Mr. Charles T. Van Sciver
Tannersville, Pa.

Superintendent, Housing Authority of
Monroe County

Mrs. Marlin E. Martz
Analomink, Pennsylvania

Mr. Gard O'Harra
East Stroudsburg, Pa.
R. D. #2

Secretary to Purchasing Agent - The
Patterson-Kelley Co., Inc.

Assistant Purchasing Agent - The
Patterson-Kelley Co., Inc.

MONROE COUNTY COMMITTEE
for
THE 1960 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

REGISTRATION CARD

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____
PHONE - HOME _____ BUSINESS _____

Check Committees on which you would like to serve

- _____ Resources for Strengthening Family Life
- _____ Resources for Dependent, Neglected and Delinquent Children and Youth
- _____ Resources for Education, Recreation, Employment for Children and Youth
- _____ Resources for Physical and Mental Health for Children and Youth
- _____ A Review and Preview - 1950 to 1970

EDUCATIONAL AND RECREATION PROGRAM

- for the gifted, the socially, emotionally or mentally handicapped, and the average child or young person. Resources related to the employment of youth including preparation, development of job opportunities and placement, and legislative protection.

IV Resources for Physical and Mental Health of Children and Youth.

Preventive and curative health care for children and youth community and institutional mental health facilities for children and youth giving evidence of developing problems or of emotional disturbance.

V Review and Preview 1950-1970.

What has been done? What is being done? What will be done?

In preparing materials concerning the above Programs, the following questions could serve as an outline:

1. What do we know about it? Consider assets as well as liabilities.
2. What are the gaps and inadequacies in services?
3. What actions and what measures should be taken to effect change in this and by whom?
4. How can these actions and measures be implemented by financing and staffing:
5. Are we making recommendations with a far-sighted view of the kinds of services and resources needed in today's changing world:

1960 Golden Anniversary White House
Conference on Children and Youth.

Programs for consideration:

I Resources for Strengthening Family Life

Strengthening of the family by providing: Parental counseling or education; good housing; financial assistance; encouragement of religious life and recreation.

II Resources for Dependent, Neglected and Delinquent Children and Youth.

Provision of good substitute family care when needed because of illness, employment or parental inadequacy through: foster home care; foster day care; homemaker services, and child caring institutions. Preventive, treatment, rehabilitative and training services and facilities for delinquent children and youth: juvenile probation services; institutional facilities including detention homes, training schools, and those for the emotionally disturbed and mentally retarded delinquent; and community psychiatric clinics.

III Resources for Education, Recreation and Employment of Children and Youth.

Educational and recreational provisions including school counseling for the gifted, the socially, emotionally or mentally handicapped, and the average child or young person. Resources related to the employment of youth including preparation, development of job opportunities and placement, and legislative protection.

IV Resources for Physical and Mental Health of Children and Youth.

Preventive and curative health care for children and youth community and institutional mental health facilities for children and youth giving evidence of developing problems or of emotional disturbance.

V Review and Preview 1950-1970.

What has been done? What is being done? What will be done?

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2. What are the gaps and inadequacies in services?
3. What actions and what measures should be taken to effect change in this and by whom?
4. How can these actions and measures be implemented by financing and staffing:
5. Are we making recommendations with a far-sighted view of the kinds of services and resources needed in today's changing world:

PART TWO

REPORTS OF THE FIVE SUB-COMMITTEES AS READ AND
ADOPTED IN A MEETING OF THE FULL COMMITTEE
ON SEPTEMBER 22, 1959

- I - COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES FOR STRENGTHENING FAMILY LIFE
Mrs. Samuel O. Wells III, Chairman
- II - COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES FOR DEPENDENT NEGLECTED AND
DELINQUENT CHILDREN
Mrs. Jesse R. S. Flory, Chairman
- III - COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES FOR EDUCATION, RECREATION
AND EMPLOYMENT FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH
Dr. John Abbruzzese, Chairman
- IV - COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES FOR PHYSICAL AND MENTAL
HEALTH FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH
Dr. Mary Hunsicker, Chairman
- V - A REVIEW AND PREVIEW - 1950 - 1970
Dr. Leroy J. Koehler, Chairman

I (a)

COMMITTEE MEMBERS OF SUB-COMMITTEE
ON PARENTAL COUNSELING

Mrs. Robert R. Hellmann, Chairman

Mrs. Charles V. Mott

Mrs. H. Berton George

Mr. A. J. Molitor

Mrs. Russell F. Scheller

RESOURCES IN MONROE COUNTY FOR STRENGTHENING FAMILY LIFE
BY PROVIDING PARENTAL COUNSELING OR EDUCATION

We must "endeavor to help parents gain the necessary information, skills, knowledge, and personal development to guide children wisely and to provide for them a warm, stable, harmonious family life. To build good family relations, parents require self-understanding as well as insight into the needs of children. Parent and family life education, therefore, seeks also to help adults understand their own needs, attitudes, and limitations and to develop more satisfying personal adjustments."

from Parent-Teacher Manual

Resources in Schools for Family Life Education:

Since reliable reports tell us that from a fourth to a third of all adolescents live in broken homes and since parents cannot pass on education which, in many cases, they do not possess, the schools of Monroe County accept this added responsibility of

Education for Family Life by offering the following courses:

Vocational and General Home Economics	Bookkeeping
Shop	Music and Art Appreciation
Human Biology	Science with discussion of diseases
Driver Education	Health Education

Resources in Schools for Parental Counseling:

Counseling will replace report cards this year, for the first time, at the State Teachers College Laboratory School.

Counseling is being done, in addition to report cards, in East Stroudsburg Area Jointure Schools, grades 1 through 3.

Counseling is being done at Kindergarten level in Stroud Union Schools.

Counseling is being done by a Monroe County Psychologist, Stroud School District Psychologist, Principals and School Nurses at all levels.

Counseling is available at High School level through Guidance Counselors.

Organizations offering courses or instruction for Education of Parents, Young Adults, Youth or Children:

Agriculture and Home Economics Extension Service: Courses in homes in Winter for adults and in Summer for youth - through 4H Clubs - Home Management, Home Furnishing, Family Life Education, Child Development and Crafts. Also cooperate with all existing agencies in these fields.

Red Cross: First concern is for servicement, veterans and their families. Offer courses in: First Aid (adults and youth), Life Saving and Water Safety (adults and youth), Home Nursing (adults and high school age), Baby Care (high school age when requested), and train teachers to be instructors in First Aid at the E.S. State Teachers College where it is a requirement for graduation.

Monroe County Ministerium, Y.M.C.A. and Monroe County Planned Parenthood:

These organizations are cooperating in an "Education for Marriage" course being offered this year for the first time in 12 years - an 8 hour course covering the Spiritual, Financial, Physical and Emotional aspects of marriage. Plan is to have the course presented twice yearly.

Churches: The Catholic Church offers a Pre-cana Course in Marriage and one local church sponsored such a program two years ago for their young people. No full time private Marriage Counselor is at present in the County, however private counseling is done by all ministers, some physicians, and, when requested, Pre-Marital Counseling is done at the Planned Parenthood Center.

Schools: Adult Education Courses in Typing, Bookkeeping, Metal Work and Drafting were offered at the E.S. Schools up until last year when the service was discontinued for lack of interest. The State has also withdrawn financial support of this program.

Visiting Nurses: Give Post-Natal instruction to new mothers at hospital, twice a week, do Health Supervision in homes they visit by leaving literature. For the past two years have not given Pre-Natal Courses because of lack of interest.

Organizations which use any available media to educate Parents, Young Adults, Youth Or Children:

Churches: Several churches send literature home with their Church School Children... however, it is difficult to ascertain how well it is read or used.

Parent-Teacher Associations: Have means available to reach and teach Parents in any phase of Parent and Child Relationship through programs at regular meetings, special Parent Education Study Groups, or special projects, i.e. Stroud Union High School "Teenage Code" and "Preparation for School" radio broadcast.

The following Monroe County organizations maintain active educational programs in their particular field using any available media: Tuberculosis and Health Society, American Cancer Society, National Foundation, Crippled Children and Adults, Heart Association, Planned Parenthood Association, Mental Health Association and Civil Defense.

Resources in county which offer Parental Counseling - formal or informal - to strengthen families in trouble:

General Hospital: Offers services in Psychotherapy twice a month.

Northampton and Monroe Guidance Center: Psychotherapy three times a month.

Children's Aid Society: Counsels parents of children under foster or protective care and try to help unwed mother find a plan for her child.

Also Salvation Army, Red Cross, Department of Public Welfare, Alcoholics Anonymous, Ministers, Doctors and Lawyers.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Family Welfare Agency to be coordinated with Children's Aid, making it a Family and Children Service, with all types of private family counseling available. Cost to be included in Community Chest Drive.
2. "Social Planning Committee" of Community Chest should include all agencies interested in Family Health and Welfare so that there can be more interchange of knowledge and coordination of services.
3. Family Budgeting - since so many agencies are doing counseling (private) on this subject, perhaps the Home Extension Service could offer one to Public soon, getting referrals from the Welfare and Red Cross as a starter.
4. Parent Teacher groups should be asked to stress the "Education for Family Life" program of their organizations.

Gertrude Hellmann, Chairman

I (b)

REPORT ON HOUSING, MONROE COUNTY

1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth

September 1959

REPORT ON HOUSING, MONROE COUNTY

1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth

September 1959

A house or dwelling is the setting of a family, the place where it functions as a family unit. Substandard housing increases social problems: it can be hazardous to safety and to health; it can block educational progress of the child; it can encourage delinquency of both children and adults. Conversely, good housing can be a factor in strengthening family life.

The United States Census of Housing, 1950, showed that housing conditions in Monroe County were, on the whole, better than average for the State. Use of the Pocono area for vacation purposes is evident in the housing statistics. Monroe County had far more vacant dwelling units than did Pennsylvania in 1950, 31.3 per cent against 3.8 per cent. However, not many of these were for sale or rent--only 1.3 per cent of the total number of units. Housing conditions vary considerably within Monroe County. While only 67.8 per cent of the County dwellings were occupied in 1950, the percentage of occupancy for Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg was 96.8. Moreover, the two boroughs showed lower percentages of dilapidation for all units than did either County or State. According to the Census of 1950, there were 74 dilapidated dwellings in Stroudsburg and 103 in East Stroudsburg.¹

The flood of 1955 focused attention on housing in Monroe County since many homes were destroyed or severely damaged. Forty-eight permanent homes in the two boroughs were destroyed, not all of them substandard. Emergency

1. Source: An Economic Survey of Monroe County, 1957, Bureau of Business Research, Pennsylvania State University.

shelter, doubling up of families, other dwellings had to be found or built. Many of the substandard houses damaged by the flood are now in better condition than they were before the flood. Much of this improvement is due to financial aid from the American Red Cross and some of it, to individual efforts. Since the flood, two projects have been undertaken to provide low-cost housing in the County. The Monroe County Housing Authority was organized in 1955 for the purpose of building rental projects for low-income families. One hundred living units have been built and consist of one project in East Stroudsburg with 44 living units; one in Stroudsburg, with 28 units; and one in Stroud Township, with 28 units. These are attractive two-family houses, architecturally suited to the area. Other communities have approved Federal Housing for themselves after seeing the units built here. Preference is given to veterans and to families living in substandard homes. For admission, their income cannot be over \$3000 - \$3500 and their rent cannot exceed 20 per cent of the total family income. Some married college students are eligible and 17 occupy units. The units are fully occupied, and at present there are 300 applications on file; but this does not mean that all 300 are still eligible or interested in occupying a unit. A second unit of 100 dwellings has been approved by Washington for this area but County Commissioners, some property owners, some contractors, and some real estate dealers have blocked efforts to build it because they feel it is unnecessary and would create a hardship for property owners who have dwellings either for sale or rent. There was a wide spread rumor at the time that increased property taxes were a direct result of the Federal Housing project. It is recognized that the influx of families in non-tax paying property creates difficulties for the schools and other community services. A brief survey done by the Housing Authority after the 100 units were built and occupied indicated fewer private dwellings for rent than before. The Housing Authority has asked the Real

Estate Board to give them detailed figures on available housing but this information has not come through.

In addition, a community service corporation was formed in 1956 to make available F.H.A. and insurance company financing of houses. Known as the Monroe County Land and Building Company, the corporation obtained a tract of land, called Dogwood Gardens, on West Main Street, Stroudsburg. Sixty-four individual houses were built and sold in the \$7000 - \$10,000 bracket, with 5% as down payment and the remainder in a Federal Housing Administration 30 year mortgage. These homes meet good housing standards and the unit is fully occupied with some room left for additional homes. An estimated 140 additional homes have been built in the County by individuals.

It is estimated by a contractor that one half of the present construction of homes in the County is being done in spare time on a "do-it-yourself" basis. This may be a reflection of the high wages paid to construction workers in a low average income area. There is neither a zoning ordinance nor a housing code in this County although contractors and other interested groups have strongly supported both. The average income in the County in 1950 was less than \$2500 and Monroe County had a larger proportion than the State in the category with income less than \$2000.¹ An important factor is undoubtedly the seasonal resort industry. Another important factor which distorts the income picture is the inclusion of student part time jobs. The Director of the local Pennsylvania State Employment Service estimates there has been a 10 percent increase in the average income since 1950. Several local plants find it necessary to reduce production and lay off their workers for several weeks each year. New industry would benefit families living here, but new industry finds it difficult to locate here because of the lack of

1. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, 1950 Census.

housing. In spite of low average income, bankers state that this County has one of the best deposit records in both banks and building and loan funds.

In spite of the repairs to flood damaged homes and the new building that has been done, many families are living in overcrowded, substandard dwellings. It is estimated, that at the present time, there are at least 200 substandard houses in the boroughs of Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg. (The Federal Housing Authority's definition of substandard dwellings, which is a minimum standard, is used as a guide in this discussion and a copy is attached. It is assumed that "dilapidated" and "substandard" are interchangeable.) One reason may be the relatively high rent of even substandard dwellings coupled with low income or seasonal employment. Another reason is the fact that some landlords refuse to rent standard dwellings to families with children. Some who do, insist on an exorbitant deposit of \$100 as insurance for possible destruction of property. It would appear these landlords have taken their cue from the Federal Housing Authority which requires a reasonable deposit of \$10 for possible damage. For a low income family a deposit of \$100 is all but prohibitive. Many families have continued to live together since the flood although they are too crowded. The nationwide trend toward early marriage is evident here and many of the young couples live with the parents. Some landlords are now charging additional rent for additional families in the same dwelling. In some cases, this has stimulated the extra family to seek their own dwelling. In December 1958 the local Housing Authority did a spot check survey of 729 rental dwellings. (The cost of this survey was \$1600). Six hundred and nineteen were living in standard housing and 110 in substandard housing. The survey showed that the medium income of families in standard housing was slightly lower than those in substandard housing. Of the families in substandard housing, 21 had too much income for public housing and 86 were eligible. Of the 110

families in substandard dwellings, 103 were white and 87 had children. Ninety-seven of the families had less than \$4,000 income. One half of this group were paying \$50 and over per month for a substandard dwelling. The rent does not include heat or utilities. In some cases it takes 2 tons of coal a month during the cold weather to heat a substandard home.

For this committee's information, the Monroe County Board of Assistance did a survey of their case load and report 30 per cent of their families are living in substandard dwellings. (See attached report).

We know that overcrowded, unsanitary conditions present health hazards, but accurate figures are not available. This Fall, the Monroe County Tuberculosis Society will do tuberculin tests on all first grade pupils in the County. This survey should be helpful in determining areas of infection.

Some substandard dwellings are owner occupied, some are the property of an estate, some are owned by widows, some are owned by influential people for income purposes. In some cases, low upkeep standards and relatively high rent makes the property valuable to the owner. It is recognized that some owners are making little profit on substandard dwellings but they would lose money in selling it.

What needs to be done?

1. We need more public housing for people of low income who must rent. The 100 authorized units should be built.
2. A planning commission is a vital necessity to the orderly development of this area and the best use of property.
3. A building code which would require a desirable standard for good housing. This would largely affect new construction.
4. A housing ordinance to require desirable standards for existing homes with a reasonable time limit for repairs.
5. A Board of Health with the power to take action to correct health hazards. A Board of Health cannot be effective with warning power only.
6. Encourage community efforts to prevent the spread of slum areas. Blight unchecked can mean the slum of tomorrow.

7. Some equitable means of encouraging property owners to improve substandard dwellings, possibly through taxation.
8. We need some means of reaching the poorly educated, low income family to teach them better home management and better use of food.
9. Education of the people of this community to the need for good housing for better health and economic reasons.
10. Continue the housing survey in the Federal Census.

Federal Housing Authority.

A. Unsafe, Insanitary or Overcrowded Dwellings. Unsafe, Insanitary, or Overcrowded Dwellings are those in which one or more of the following conditions are found to exist:

1. Location. The location of the unit is such that it creates a health, fire, or safety hazard for the occupants of such a dwelling unit.
2. Condition of Structure. The condition of the structure is such as to create serious safety or health hazards by reason of structural deficiencies or of continuous dampness or exposure, brought about by neglect or dilapidation.
3. Water Supply. Lack of potable running water within the dwelling unit.
4. Sewage System. No connection between plumbing fixtures and adequate sewage disposal system.
5. Toilet Facilities. No flush toilets in the dwelling unit, or, if present, unfit to use.
6. Bath Facilities. No bath tube in the dwelling unit, or, if present, unfit to use.
7. Kitchen Facilities. Lack of permanent, safe, and reasonably efficient kitchen facilities within the dwelling unit including sink with running water and provisions for a cooking stove.
8. Lighting Facilities. Dwellings are not wired or inadequately wired for electric lighting.
9. Heating Facilities. Heating facilities inadequate or unsafe.
10. Light and ventilation. Living room, bedroom or kitchen with no windows, or with windows opening on an airshaft; or toilet or bathroom without adequate ventilation.
11. Overcrowded. The number of persons occupying a dwelling unit exceeds the maximum occupancy limits established for continued occupancy (See Section V) or when two or more families are occupying a dwelling unit designed for single-family occupancy.

B. Housing Survey by Monroe County Board of Assistance 9/9/59

Total caseload.....	451	
Unsafe and unsanitary.....	5513%
Overcrowded.....	23 5%
No water, toilet inside bath, etc.....	5412%

Committee Schedule, sources of information and time involved.

- 9/ 1/59 Chairman had telephone conference with Mrs. Fleming, dir. TB Society.
- 9/ 3/59 Chairman met with superintendent of Federal Housing. (2hours)
- 9/ 4/59 Meeting of entire committee, 1 member absent (1½ hours)
- 9/ 9/59 Chairman and Miss MacLaren met to review and
arrange material for final committee meeting. (1 hour)
- 9/10/59 Chairman had brief conference with Mr. Dougherty,
Director of Pa. Employment Service.
- 9/10/59 Report typed and copy given to each committee member.
- 9/11/59 Meeting of entire committee, 1 member absent but he (1½ hours)
read report and approved it.
Corrections were made and the entire committee approved
the report.

Estimated time of writing and typing report, 16 hours. Total time 22 hours plus.

Committee on Housing: Mrs. Harold S. Pond Jr., Chairman
 Miss Margaret MacLaren
 Mr. Paul Edinger
 Mr. Charles Van Sciver
 Rev. Roger C. Stimson

I (c)

COMMITTEE ON
STRENGTHENING RELIGION IN FAMILY LIFE

Dr. Lee D. Warren, Chairman

Capt. Charles Drummond

Patricia Van Why

Rev. Francis Barrett

Rabbi Joshua Sodden

Rev. Adan Bohner

Mrs. Adan Bohner

Miss Barbara Hartman

Miss Lynne Stevenson

Mr. Leo Frailey

Mrs. Grant Keiper

Mrs. Arthur Ifft

Mrs. Samuel O. Wells III

I (c) COMMITTEE ON STRENGTHENING RELIGIOUS LIFE

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH - 1960

Report for Monroe County, Pennsylvania

PRESENT ACHIEVEMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

FOR THE FUTURE

A group of religious leaders in Monroe County, under the direction of Mrs. Samuel Wells, Doctor L. D. Warren, Reverend Adan Bohner, and others, have devoted considerable study to the matter of encouraging religious life among the children and youth of the County. The results of this study have assumed two forms: (a) a survey of the activities and the achievements of the various religious groups now operating within the county, and (b) a series of recommendations as to how these groups might accomplish even greater results in the future.

EXISTING ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR PROGRAMS

The Jewish community of Temple Israel, in East Stroudsburg, under the leadership of Rabbi Joshua Sodden, sponsor a program of religious instruction for its children and youth, which relies for its effectiveness upon close co-ordination of the synagogue and the home. The results of this instruction are evidenced in the suprisingly few cases of delinquency among Jewish youth.

St. Matthew's parish, of the Stroudsburgs, as reported by Father Francis Barrett, provides an elaborate program of religious instruction for all Catholic children and youth. The Confraternity of Christian Doctrine assumes responsibility for the needs of children of all ages. A parochial school of 400 pupils is conducted by a staff of seven nuns and one lay teacher. A program for 120 high school students is maintained by a priest and six lay teachers. Sunday school classes are provided for children not attending the parochial school. The Pre-Cana Conferences are

marriage preparation lectures for those contemplating marriage. Other active church societies include the Junior Holy Name Society, the Squires, the Blessed Virgin Sodality, and the Newman Club.

The Seventh Day Adventist church of Stroudsburg, in its new elementary school building on West Main Street, conducts a growing parochial school, with two teachers and fifty pupils.

Released time classes for Protestant religious instruction are now being conducted at various places in Monroe County, under the general supervision of Mrs. Grant Keiper. The total enrollment in these classes during the past year was approximately nine hundred.

Vacation Bible schools of two weeks duration are conducted regularly by various Protestant denominations throughout the county. These vary in enrollment from 50 to 60 to more than four hundred. The results of such endeavors are almost always considered good.

The Youth for Christ movement, organized on a county-wide basis, conducts Saturday night programs in the old Plaza Theater* throughout the school year. Mr. Robert Bullock has served as coordinator of this movement. For the most part, the participants are of high school age. Attendance at the weekly programs has been as high as five hundred.

Religious organizations for young people of various ages are maintained by practically all of the Protestant churches of the County, - as the Canterbury Club, the Westminster Club, the Wesley Foundation, and many others. Sunday Schools of varying size and effectiveness are conducted, the degree of success depending upon the competence and the consecration of the personnel. One very encouraging factor here is the large number of public school people who concern themselves with Sunday School work. The Monroe County

*Transferred to Wyckoff Recreation Room, N. 7th St., Stroudsburg, Sept. 19, 1959.

Sunday School Association maintains its activities at a rather high level. Its annual conferences, held in the church buildings of various denominations, have produced gratifying results.

The Salvation Army of Monroe County, commanded by Captain Charles Drummond, sponsors a comprehensive religious program for youth of various ages, reaching a considerable number of persons not served by other religious bodies.

Though the State Teachers College at East Stroudsburg is a public institution, a program of religious activities is conducted there on a purely non-sectarian or inter-faith basis. Student leaders are guided in their planning by a small group of faculty members. Ministers, priests, and rabbis of this community collaborate freely in this program, with beneficial results for both the college and the churches.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

1. It was urged by those making the above survey, that church leaders throughout Monroe County promote the re-establishment of the family altar in the homes of church members, as a powerful preliminary means of developing religious attitudes in the children and youth. Parents cannot rightfully shift this responsibility to any other person, at least in the earliest years of the Child's life. This recommendation is in harmony with the current reminders that "Families that pray together stay together", and that "churchgoing families are happier".

2. It was suggested that older members of the churches be organized into classes for the purpose of studying carefully the fundamental teachings of Christianity, both to strengthen their own convictions and to be able to instruct their children in the principles of religious life.

3. There is a need for the church to put more emphasis on positive values. In the past the Church has stressed the "Thous shalt not's" more than the "Thou shalt's". Too often it tells the youth "Don't do this", and does not then say "Come, and do this instead".

4. The church must discover a way to communicate with young people in their own language. The terminology of the Bible and of spiritual doctrines seem ambiguous or have no meaning for young people. Many of the terms referred to have acquired a double connotation over the years and are meaningless today.

5. Spiritual values and concepts should be made more meaningful by applying them to current problems. It is not enough simply to teach values. They should be taught in connection with the concerns of our world today, showing how a person believing in these values should act. We must not only provide guideposts, but show how they are to be used, in order to meet the tensions of the world today. Perhaps the church should have more discussion groups for young people to give them a chance to apply their beliefs to real problems.

6. The church is in a competitive society where the school and social activities are vying with it for the youth's time. The church needs programs that will be attractive enough to draw young people, not only the young people of the church's own congregation, but also those in the community who are presently unaffiliated. Parents should give more positive encouragement to their children to support the youth program of their church.

7. The church needs to recognize its role in the community as a whole. It should be interested not only in its own segment of the community but in the service it can render to the whole community. Young people do not want to be segmented and denominationalized, for the society in which they are

growing up is not a segmented one, but rather a mixed one. It may be that the church is better prepared than any other social group to give instruction in social and spiritual values. Interdenominational programs for the youth of the community should be encouraged.

8. Ways must be found to bring the regulations of the church up to date without antagonizing the adult members of the congregation. This raises the question of permitting young people to hold dances in the church, a problem common to many churches. Young people should be given the privilege of having an opportunity to voice their opinions in the church. They should not try to control any affairs of the church, but should be given a chance to voice their feelings.

9. It is essential for youth workers in the church to understand the psychological needs of the adolescent. To a teenager, the friendship and understanding of an adult is very important. For this reason, young people and adults should be brought together in activities more often. Also, the adolescent has a need for prestige that the church could take advantage of and help to fill. By treating young people as persons whose opinions are of importance and by giving the youth responsibilities in the church, the congregations could take full advantage of the contributions of their youth members.

10. The church must help the young people of today to develop a spirit of individualism in an age of conformism. This point has not been discussed and explored as fully as its great importance requires.

11. The church needs workers and leaders to support and to organize its programs. It has the same resources as the community, for its congregation is a segment of the community, and the church must discover a way to utilize

these resources by interesting its members in helping with youth programs.

The Committee used as its guide, "The Role of Religion in Youth Development", as reported by the Governor's Committee on Children and Youth in "Preparing Today's Youth for Living in Tomorrow's World".

I (d)

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Mrs. Carroll All, Chairman

Miss Elizabeth Martin

Miss Margaret McClaren

Mr. Ben Overholtz

COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

In considering the financial and employment status of the families of Monroe County the following facts were brought to light and discussed by the Committee members.

The overall employment picture in Monroe County is good. In a situation where there is wide diversification of industry such as we have, the rate of employment is fairly steady. There is usually a temporary layoff in at least one industry which creates a temporarily distorted picture. The critical employment problem has developed in the group of teenagers quitting school at 16 or 17 years of age, with no more than an eighth or ninth grade education. There is no field open to them due to their lack of education and experience and no facilities available for any kind of training in technical or mechanical skills.

One factor helping to create this problem is the lack of understanding on the part of parents. In most cases where children leave school at an early age, the family income is substandard and parents encourage teenagers to get a job to supplement the income as soon as possible. They cannot and do not look into the future, but live only for the present.

Public Assistance grants are far from adequate in allowing for a decent clothing budget. As a result, teenagers, girls in particular, quit school as early as possible due to their feeling of inferiority over lack of suitable clothing. Being set apart from their classmates by their appearance gives them a distorted value of the importance of clothing. Hence, another reason for getting a job as soon as possible, is created and added to those already mentioned.

It was the concensus of the ~~commi~~tee that there is a definite need for assistance in budgeting among the low income groups and those on Public Assistance. Not only is their allotment small, but their judgment in using the money is poor or lacking altogether.

The percentage of employed women in the county is about the same as that for the rest of the country. High school graduates present no serious problem in being absorbed into the working population of the county. By September, following June graduations, they are all employed, married or entering higher institutions of learning. There is a group of women who insist that they are unemployed, but investigation shows that they want jobs only if they are tailor-made to their own situations. Therefore, they cannot be considered as unemployed persons in serious need of earning a living.

The assimilation of minority groups into the economy of the county does not present a problem due to the small size of any one group.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

As a result of these findings and our discussion of them, we would like to submit the following recommendations:

1. In order to train teenagers, who quit school at 16, with a ninth grade education, to learn a useful occupation, it is suggested that the public schools or some other public or civic agency accept the responsibility to set up a training program in technical and mechanical skill development.
2. To help make parents aware of the importance of each child receiving as much education as possible, it is recommended that the local Parent Teacher organization be the starting place for such a program. Parents and teachers familiar with the problem, might visit each home where parents show no interest in the future of their children.
3. We recommend that Public Assistance grants be raised to permit an adequate clothing budget for school children.
4. Increase in all Public Assistance grants.
5. Finally, it is recommended that a review of this White House Committee, and its progress, be made in five years rather than ten. Too many physical and personnel changes occur in ten years to make an adequate and true picture of the accomplishments.

I (e) COMMITTEE MEMBERS OF SUB-COMMITTEE
ON RECREATION

Mr. Horace G. Walters, Chairman

Mr. Thomas Kistler

Mrs. Arthur Ifft

Mrs. Paul Flory

Mrs. Samuel O. Wells III

Mr. Gard O'Harra

Mrs. Marlin E. Martz

September 16, 1959

I (e) FAMILY RECREATION IN MONROE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Real recreation is something which not only gives us pleasure and relaxation but also helps to renew, or recreate, the mind and the body.

With the trend toward shorter working hours, each of us finds himself with more and more time for recreation. If this time is spent wisely the family life with which this report is concerned, can be truly enriched.

Opportunities for wholesale recreation for the entire family abound in Monroe County. We hope that the attached list of available activities will, in some measure, assure our own people as well as the visitors to this well known and delightful Pocono Mountain Area of a real and wholesome recreational program.

Our Vacation Bureau located at 732 Main Street in Stroudsburg is extremely helpful in furnishing interesting and informative pamphlets concerning planned recreational activities throughout our area. With the aid of it's summer outposts located on the main highways leading into our County, this information becomes instantly available to our visiting families.

Our local Department of Forest and Waters is ever ready to assist in making all possible recreational information available as can be seen in the attached letter from Mr. E. F. McNamara, District Forester. Additional valuable assistance to the family seeking recreational information is also made available through such helpful publications as "This Week in the Poconos" and the "Pocono Mountains Vacation Guide" published by our Daily Record. Copies are included with this report.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Horace G. Walters".

The Committee on Family Recreation
Horace G. Walters, Chairman

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES FOR FAMILY - - - - MONROE COUNTY

RIVER AND LAKES

Camping	Boating	Fishing
Swimming	Water Skiing	Sailboating

COUNTY-WIDE RECREATION

Camping & Picnicking	Cooking Facilities	Art Classes
Amusement Parks	Zoos	Drive In Movies
Archery	Golfing	Hiking
Hunting	Photography	Horseback Riding
Fishing	Swimming	Tennis
Sport Car Races	Skeet Shooting	Summer Theatres
Fairs & Carnivals		

WINTERTIME - SPORTS

Ice Races	Indoor Parties	Skating
Skiing	Tobogganing	Ice Fishing

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS

Swimming	Playground Equipment	Handball
Softball	Quoits	Volleyball
Crafts	Tennis	Picnicking

RECREATING IN TOWN - BOTH WINTER AND SUMMER

Theaters	Bowling	Square Dancing
Roller Skating	Y.M.C.A. Activities	
Spectator Sports (football, baseball, basketball)		
School Activities such as plays, band concerts, choral groups.		
Community Concerts		

II (a)

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON
RESOURCES FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED
CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Mrs. Jesse R. S. Flory, Chairman

Mr. C. B. Altemose

Miss Sharon Fable - Teenager

Mrs. William Hannas

Miss Elizabeth Martin

Mr. Henry McCool

Mr. A. J. Molitor

Miss Charlotte Shupp

Mrs. William Wells

Mr. James Williams - Teenager

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

II (a) RESOURCES FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND YOUTH

A - Foster Home Care

Monroe County has an adequate foster home care program under the guidance of Children's Aid Society of Monroe County. This agency offers both public and private foster home care from infancy to eighteen years of age. A suitable foster home is found to give each child necessary family life. Total care is supplied which includes such cost as board, clothing, medical care, dental care and any special services a child may need. This is supported financially by the County Institutional District, Community Chest, and parents' payments. This agency is staffed as follows:

- 1 Executive secretary, a graduate of an accredited school of social work
- 2 Untrained case workers, both college graduates
- 1 Office secretary

Children's Aid also offers adoption services for children whose parents either desert or relinquish them. The child is assured successful placement through use of regional adoption program of Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania.

Children's Aid also offers Protective Care which sometimes eliminates need of a foster home. This was a recommendation of the 1950 White House Conference which we are happy to see added to our services.

B - Foster Day Care

This is in the experimental stage in our County. It is being considered by Children's Aid Society. One child is now using the service.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH (Contd)

C - Homemaker Services

Not available at present but certainly a much needed service.

D - Child Caring Institutions

There are no institutions of this type in our county and we do not feel the need of one at present. We use Friendship House in Scranton and Easton Children's Home in Easton for children needing group living.

We are happy to see the continued support and co-operation between private and public funds. This gives us firm, financial backing and enables us to offer a variety of services.

1960 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

RESOURCES FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND YOUTH

RECOMMENDATIONS

A - Children's Aid should look into the possibility of increasing board rate for foster home care. The present rate of \$7.00 per week is not sufficient to attract desirable homes and works a hardship on those willing to help with this service.

B - Group adolescent home to help youths in 14 to 18 age bracket. Many need smaller group living homes where they get closer parental guidance and more love. Each home to care for 4-6 teenagers.

C - State home for delinquent adolescent girls.

D - State home for Epileptics.

E - Build, buy or remodel a home for use as a juvenile detention home. Probably could be worked out with an adjoining county such as Pike. A subsidized private home could be used in

1960 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE (Contd)

the interim.

F - Police officer specially trained to handle delinquents. Delinquent children and youth many times draw their conclusions of the law by impression made by the apprehending officer.

G - Homemaker service to be studied. It may be connected with Children's Aid Agency services, if this seems to be a workable idea.

LOOKING AHEAD

We hope to see a Planning Board for Health and Welfare agencies. It would make for a better understanding of services offered in the community and might help to eliminate duplication of services.

We also see the need of a Group Day Care service to be used by working mothers. Supervised care for pre-schoolers from $3\frac{1}{2}$ years of age and school age to 16 years of age. This seems a very desirable service with the high percentage of working mothers at present.

Committee members.

Mr. C. B. Altemose

Miss Sharon Fable - Teenager

Mrs. William Hannas

Miss Elizabeth Martin

Mr. Henry McCool

Mr. A. J. Molitor

Miss Charlotte Shupp

Mrs. William Wells

Mr. James Williams - Teenager

Mrs. Jesse R. S. Flory, Chairman

II (b)

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON
DELINQUENT CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Mr. A. J. Molitor, Chairman

Miss Elizabeth Martin

Mrs. Jesse R. S. Flory

Mr. Henry McCool

1960 Golden Anniversary White House
Conference on Children and Youth

II (b) RESOURCES FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Preventive, treatment, rehabilitative and training services and facilities for delinquent children and youth: juvenile probation services; institutional facilities including detention homes, training schools, and those for the emotionally disturbed and mentally retarded delinquent; and community psychiatric clinics.

1 - Probation Services

Monroe County has two probation officers and one secretary.

Miss Elizabeth G. Martin is the woman probation officer.

Mr. Henry McCool is the man probation officer.

Miss Martin collects payments under Court orders for support; she is the supervisor for the Monroe County Institution District, besides her regular duties as probation officer.

The duties of the probation officers are as follows:

"to make investigations, before, during and after the hearing, of any case, or before or after the filing of any petition, as the judge may direct, and to keep a written record of all such investigations and to submit the same to the judge or as the judge may direct. Upon the placing of any person on probation, the probation department shall furnish to such person a written statement of the conditions of probation, and shall instruct him regarding the same. Such department shall keep informed concerning the conduct and condition of each person on probation under its supervision, and shall report thereon to the judge placing such person on probation at least once each month. Each probation officer shall use all suitable methods to aid persons on probation and to bring about improvement in their conduct and condition.

The probation department shall keep full records of its work, shall keep accurate and complete accounts of moneys collected from persons under its supervision and shall make at least monthly return thereon to the Court, and perform such other duties as the court may direct." (1)

(1) THE JUVENILE COURT LAW (Act of June 2, 1933, P.L. 1433)

2 - Institution facilities including detention homes, training schools, and those for the emotionally disturbed and mentally retarded delinquent. Monroe County does not have any institutional facilities in the County for treatment, rehabilitation and training of delinquent youth. The Juvenile Court uses various state, county and private institutions for delinquent youth. The following is a list of some of the institutions used by the Court for delinquent youth and children.

- 1 - Allentown State Hospital (Children's Unit)
- 2 - Boy's Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania
- 3 - Elwyn Training School
- 4 - Friendship House
- 5 - Girl Haven
- 6 - Glen Mills School
- 7 - Huntingdon Industrial School
- 8 - Laurelton State Village
- 9 - Lourdesmont
- 10 - Luzerne County Industrial School
- 11 - Margaret Duer Judge School
- 12 - Martha Lloyd School
- 13 - Our Lady of Fatima
- 14 - Pennsylvania Industrial School
- 15 - Pennsylvania Jr. Republic
- 16 - Pennhurst State School

- 17 - Selinsgrove State School
 - 18 - Sleighton Farm School for Girls
 - 19 - State Industrial Home for Women
 - 20 - St. Michael's School for Boys
-
- 1 - Allentown State Hospital (Children's Unit)
Admits children for observation and treatment of selected children under 16 who are psychotic or who present neurological, personality or behavior problems.
 - 2 - Boys Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania
A training school for delinquent boys (dull).
 - 3 - Elwyn Training School
A private institution for training mentally defective children age 7 to 15.
 - 4 - Friendship House
Care given to dependent and neglected boys and girls up to 16 years.
 - 5 - Girl Haven
For emotionally disturbed girls.
 - 6 - Glen Mills School for Boys
A training school for delinquent boys ages 7 to 16.
 - 7 - Huntingdon Industrial School
A school for male defective delinquents above the age of 12.
 - 8 - Laurelton State Village
Established to segregate and care for feeble-minded women and girls during the child bearing period in order to prevent their having children who would inherit their mental defect.
 - 9 - Lourdesmont
Girls over 12 years.
 - 10 - Luzerne County Industrial School for Boys
Boys 6 to 17 years must be Court committed.
 - 11 - Margaret Duer Judge School
Institutional care for mentally deficient children; girls 3 to 14 years of age, boys 3 to 12 years of age.
 - 12 - Martha Lloyd School
School for mentally defective girls over 12 years of age.
 - 13 - Our Lady of Fatima
For dependent and neglected children.

- 14 - Pennsylvania Industrial School
A correctional institution for delinquent boys and young men age 15 to 21.
- 15 - Pennsylvania Jr. Republic
Delinquent boys ages 12 to 18 with I.Q. over 75.
- 16 - Pennhurst State School
A state maintained institution for the care and training of mentally defective children. 6 to 16 years of age. I.Q. under 70.
- 17 - Selinsgrove State School
A state school for mentally defective children.
- 18 - Sleighton Farms School for Girls
School for girls ages 12 to 17 with problems of behavior.
- 19 - State Industrial Home for Women
An institution for the care of female adult offenders for all types of offenses, 16 years of age and over.
- 20 - St. Michael's School for Boys
Care and training of dependent, neglected boys age 8 to 18 years.

Monroe County does not have a detention home. There is definitely a need for a detention home for delinquent youth and children. At the present time, there are juvenile detention quarters located in the Monroe County Jail. However, the juvenile quarters at the jail were condemned because they are located on the second floor and do not have a fire escape. The detention quarters do not meet a state requirement which is that Juvenile offenders should not be confined or detained in a building that houses adult offenders. At the present time, children and youth pending a juvenile hearing are permitted to remain with their parents, depending upon the nature of the offense or delinquent act. Boys past the age of 16 years are sometimes detained in the Monroe County Jail, which is unfit to detain even adult offenders.

The possibility of building or buying and remodeling a home for use as a juvenile detention home with an adjoining county, namely Pike County, is recommended. Until such time as a detention home could be constructed or purchased a subsidized private home could be used.

3 - Rehabilitation

Monroe County has the following police agencies:

Pennsylvania State Police	30 men
Stroudsburg Police Dept.	9 men
East Stroudsburg Police Dept.	5 men
Mt. Pocono Police Dept.	1 man
Del. Water Gap	1 man
State Game Protectors	2 men

Constables

Township Police

At the present time, there is not one officer in any of the above law enforcement agencies who has been trained to handle juvenile offenders.

4 - Community Psychiatric Clinics

Guidance Center of Northampton and Monroe Counties, local clinic in Visiting Nurse Association building at 206 East Brown Street, East Stroudsburg, on the first, third and fourth Tuesday of each month. Other days clinic is held at 220 Bushkill Street, Easton, Pa.

"The Center exists for the diagnosis and treatment of behavior and personality disorders of children and adults so that they may make a better individual and social adjustment."

Dr. William H. Horwitz, M.D., Director

Mrs. Ruth Valenzuela, Chief Psychiatric Social Worker.

Out-patient Neuropsychiatric Clinic, held at the General Hospital on two days a month, all day. Dr. Harold Dillon and Dr. Bernard Gorton.

In both clinics patients are seen by appointment only, referrals are usually made by physicians, school administrators, court officials and

social agencies.

Monroe County has the following Psychologists who work for the schools:

Miss H. Eloise Bryan, Stroudsburg Schools

Dr. John A. Abbruzzesse, Jr., County Schools

Mr. Bennett Strait, Special Education County Schools

RESOURCES FOR EDUCATION, RECREATION AND
EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Committee:

John A. Abbruzzese, Jr., Chairman

Lester Bowers

Ralph O. Burrows

Mrs. J. L. Cohen

Miss Jennet Cramer

James G. Davenport

Mrs. Marcia Clapp DeRocco

Miss Nancy Flory

Mrs. Camille Harvey

Gary Kester

John C. Litts

Walter Melnikoff

Douglas Metzgar

Daniel Miller

Mrs. Paul D. Miller

Alfred W. Munson

Ben Overholts

Walter H. Sebring

Carl T. Secor

Horace G. Walters

III Education:

In the area of education, every school district in Monroe County is providing an educational program geared to meet the needs of today's youth. Classes for the severely retarded youngsters are available and every school district is cooperating 100%. All eligible children in the county are enrolled in these classes.

Each area of the county is now operating its own program for the educable mentally retarded child. This program is still in need of expansion, but because of insufficient classroom space, strides in this direction must of necessity wait until the completion of the building programs.

Children with emotional problems are referred to the Guidance Center of Northampton and Monroe Counties. This center, whose main office is located in Easton, Pa., is staffed with a psychologist, a psychiatrist and two psychiatric social workers. This professional staff visits Monroe County three days per month on a regular schedule.

Children with speech problems are cared for by three trained speech therapists employed by the County Board of School Directors.

The gifted child is provided for by programs of enrichment in the various classes and subjects. Provisions in the curriculum are now in process. Advanced courses in Biology, Latin, French, Mathematics, Chemistry and Physics are offered in the county's two largest high schools. Fine Arts and Music are also offered for those desiring knowledge in these areas. All the schools provide a curriculum for those capable and wishing to go on to college. The pupils not interested in college may pursue a general course of study. Some of the high schools offer a commercial course for those interested in a secretarial or stenographic career. Industrial Arts programs are available in all schools of the county for those young people who desire this course of study.

On the elementary level, enrichment is provided for those capable in all areas of study.

Extra curricular activities such as instrumental music groups and choral groups are provided. Instructions on an individual basis as well as scheduled rehearsals are provided.

All schools in the county provide guidance for its pupils either by part-time or full time counselors. Three psychologists are also employed in the schools.

The Pennsylvania State University Extension office offers courses at the East Stroudsburg High School. Participation in these courses has not been good and only a few have taken advantage of it.

Federal money is available on a loan basis to provide higher education for those in the upper half of their high school graduation class. These students may borrow up to \$5000 during four years and must maintain an average of C.

The following needs were discussed by the committee:

- (1) Need to renew an appreciation of education.
- (2) Need to develop an incentive for further education beyond high school.
- (3) Need to place a value on education.
- (4) Need to give teachers specific help in teaching the gifted child--not just philosophies.
- (5) Need to give youth a goal such as scholarships or awards in art, science, mathematics, etc.
- (6) Need for more monies so that able youth, who cannot finance their way through college, can get high education.
- (7) Need for Community Colleges.
- (8) Need for Sheltered Workshops for mentally and/or physically handicapped youth over the age of 16.

- (9) Need for more precise and specific vocational training.
- (10) Need to provide job opportunities for those young people who drop out of school prior to graduation.
- (11) Need for Technical Schools where pupils may be transferred if they desire this type of training.
- (12) Need for classes for the emotionally disturbed children.
- (13) Need for community workshops for gifted children.

- (9) Need for more precise and specific vocational training.
- (10) Need to provide job opportunities for those young people who drop out of school prior to graduation.
- (11) Need for Technical Schools where pupils may be transferred if they desire this type of training.
- (12) Need for classes for the emotionally disturbed children.
- (13) Need for community workshops for gifted children.

Recreation:

There are many recreational facilities available in the county.

Most are of the organized type, such as scouting, Little League, Babe Ruth League, Midget Football, Y.M.C.A., etc.

The committee was of the opinion that organized recreational activities were plentiful throughout the county. One area has its own Youth Center, another is planning a Youth Center and community swimming pool. The schools provide a full program of recreation during and after school hours. The newly established Pocono Art Center is planning to build a center for leisure hour activities. Many of the resort hotels place their facilities at the disposal of the young people of the community. Churches also provide recreational programs such as dances. A Children Theatre group is also active.

A detailed study of this area is now being made and will be added to this report when completed.

The following needs were discussed by the committee:

- (1) Need to provide recreational activities for those youngsters who do not participate in the organized sports.
- (2) Need for more monies so that the local associations can provide more and better facilities.
- (3) Need for scout troops for the retarded child.
- (4) Need for more individuals to become leaders.
- (5) Need for more winter sport facilities.
- (6) Need for Youth Centers.
- (7) Need for space in public buildings so that recreational activities can be conducted.
- (8) Need for free or inexpensive activities.
- (9) Need for summer camp program for retarded youngsters.
- (10) Need for adult supervision on all school playgrounds during the summer.

Employment:

The resorts provide some employment opportunities during the summer season. Employment for youth 18 to 21 does not present too grave a problem in this area. The concern is centered on the problem of employing youth 16 to 18 and those young people who drop out of school prior to graduation. There are a diversity of industries in the county which is some advantage in the placement of young people.

The committee felt that legislation is needed to permit youth, under the age of 18, to be gainfully employed when of necessity they must discontinue school attendance.

The handicapped person should be provided with a sheltered workshop that would help train and provide a means for these people to make a living. This is a community problem and therefore should have community support and promotion.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE IV

RESOURCES FOR PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH
FOR
CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Dr. Mary Hunsicker, Chairman

Dr. Charlotte Backus Jordan

Miss H. Eloise Bryan

Miss Virginia De Puy

Mrs. Estelle L. Fleming

Mrs. Donald A. Gilpin

Mrs. Arthur Henning

Mr. Roger A. Dunning

Miss Lorraine Krakowski, R.N.

Mrs. Ann Shafer, R.N.

Mrs. Dorothy M. Oliver

1960 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Monroe County, Pennsylvania

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Physical Health Care

Although Mental Health has taken the limelight in the past few years, the physical well-being of our youth and the practice of "preventive medicine" is an ever present responsibility. This task falls upon the shoulders of the practicing physicians of our community and the following health agencies:

1. Pennsylvania Department of Health
2. Monroe County Tuberculosis Society
3. Monroe County Public Health Nursing
4. Monroe County Child Health Committee
5. Monroe County Crippled Children and Adults Association
6. National Poliomyelitis Association

In contrast with many of the organizations involved in the welfare and health of children and youth, the Pennsylvania Department of Health has a much more generalized program with a three fold purpose:

1. Prevention of Disease
2. Promotion of Health
3. Education

Like all other agencies, it has been undergoing many changes from year to year with more and more contracts with other disciplines in the County.

Education has been and remains the most important function, not only where direct contact with the patient is made but also where all the other cooperating health agencies are concerned.

In addition to the agencies there has been excellent support with all Service Clubs since it is they who make funds available for correction of defects. The following are the services available to our children and youth from the Department of Health:

1. Child Health Program
 - A. Child Health Clinic (Birth to 6 years)
 1. Child Health Clinic Visits
1950 - 734
1951 - 846
1952 - 552

1953 - 648
1954 - 379
1955 - 231
1956 - 777
1957 - 678
1958 - 888

2. Immunizations Completed

1948-49 - 100
1953-54 - 244
1958-59 - 355

B. Rheumatic Heart (Birth to 21 years)

The case load has increased here from 2-3 patients to 12. We realize there are many more children in our County in need of this service, who have been referred to specialists or to Children's Hospital in Philadelphia, by their private physicians because the program has not been publicized enough to make either parents or physicians aware of it.

C. Cleft Palate (Birth to 16 years)

1948-49 - 2
1958-59 - 10

D. Orthopedics (Birth to 21 years)

a. Orthopedic Clinic Visits

1950 - 173
1951 - 244
1952 - 175
1953 - 173
1954 - 155
1955 - 87
1956 - 97
1957 - 81
1958 - 57

These figures do not show a true comparison since various elements must be considered such as:

1. change of clinicians
2. necessity for reducing number seen per clinic
3. change from biannual to monthly clinics

E. Speech

Program locally is inadequate for pre-school children unless there are other physical problems involved.

F. Tuberculosis (Birth to 18 years)

No figures available but it is known that in the past 5 years there has been a definite increase in every disease in this age group.

At present there are five residual polio cases being followed in contrast to 15 or 20 ten years ago.

It is here that we work with our local Polio Chapter and the children are followed in Orthopedic Clinic until 20 years of age.

C. Cerebral Palsy (to age 21)

Better case finding and education of the public has increased the case load about sixty-five per cent. This does not mean there are more children who are affected to C.P., but they are being brought from behind closed family doors for treatment or institutionalization when necessary.

1948-49 - 1-2 hospitalized

1958-59 - 6 hospitalized

Although this is a report on Health Services for children and youth, in our Department we are becoming more and more conscious of the family as a unit and therefore have attained a more thorough awareness of family problems, which when solved, very often eliminate problems of our youngsters. After an evaluation of the present Health Services, the following inadequacies have been noted:

Recommendations

1. Speech Clinic or Service for Pre-school Child
2. More Health Education within our Agencies
3. Wider reaching Pre-Natal Service

<u>Year</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Infant Deaths</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
1951	746	13	1.7
1952	827	19	2.3
1953	775	13	1.6
1954	714	15	2.1
1955	924	27	2.9
1956	912	11	1.2
1957	924	23	2.4
1958	903	13	1.4
			1.9 Average

In 1951 there were 746 births as compared with 903 births in 1958. Average birth rate was 841 births per year. The average infant death rate was 2 per cent. In 1955 we note the highest birth rate of 924, accompanied by the highest death rate of 2.9 per cent.

With the advent of an obstetrician in this community, for the first time, plans should be inaugurated for a pre natal clinic -- a definite step in lowering infant mortality.

Child Health Committee

The Child Health Committee originated as an emergency measure in 1933. In 1942, the emergency no longer existing, an executive board continued to carry on the work -- that of providing dental, eye and medical care to families unable to pay, excluding those children receiving assistance from County or State.

A new dental room at Stroud Union High School, made possible by a memorial grant, now provides dental care and consultation to children at the school. State and Child Health Committee together underwrite the cost of this project.

In the school year of September, 1957, 55 dental cases were completed in the Stroud, East Stroudsburg, Brodheadsville areas. In the September, 1958 school year, a total of only 17 dental cases were completed. But in January and February, 1959, 49 new patients were seen in the Stroud Union Dental Room and 15 patients completed, an increase of 100 per cent over the better years, revealing the importance of a convenient location.

Recommendations

1. Locate dental rooms in schools for convenient access.
2. Instill into the parents the sense of responsibility concerning the completion of dental care or any other physical care program.

School children are examined by school physicians annually. Parents, who are notified of defects, are responsible for directing the child to the personal physician, dentist or to the proper agency. No longer does the nurse assume the responsibility, routinely, to transport the child to the clinic or the dentist. In this way the family accepts the responsibility of completion of medical attention.

Monroe County Schools

Year	Total Enrollment
1951-52	7,062
1952-53	7,324
1953-54	7,531
1954-55	7,994
1955-56	7,901
1956-57	7,271
1957-58	7,145
1958-59	<u>7,556</u>
Average Enrollments	7,536

About 30 per cent of those examined had defects each year.

1951-55	70 per cent of those with defects obtained corrections
	15 per cent of those with defects were by public funds
1955-59	85 per cent of those with defects obtained corrections
	10 per cent of those with defects were by public funds

All school children in first and second grades in Monroe County, who had parental consent, were given the full series of Salk Vaccine injections. Pre-school children who could not afford private care were able to obtain the Salk Vaccine Series at the Child Health Center. Community physicians volunteered the service for both schools and health centers.

Monroe County Tuberculosis and Health Society

The Monroe County Tuberculosis and Health Society was organized in December, 1919. The ultimate goal, then, as now, is to eradicate the disease. Some progress has been made, but the fight must continue until the disease is conquered. The control of respiratory disease, which includes tuberculosis, is a new and larger scope of all tuberculosis organizations.

The program has four divisions:

1. Health Education which consists of health teaching aids for schools, motion pictures and film strips, newspaper articles and radio broadcasts, a copy of Tuberculosis Abstracts to all physicians once a month, professional scholarship to the Community--School Health Education Workshop at Lehigh University, distribution of posters and bookmarks to the public library.
2. Rehabilitation in Monroe County is a State program. This organization contributes to the Pennsylvania Joint Rehabilitation Fund that conducts demonstrations in patient services benefiting tuberculosis patients and their families on a statewide basis.
3. Christmas Seal Sale--The sole support of the tuberculosis eradication program in Monroe County.
4. Case Finding.

Through the case finding program, tuberculosis and non-tuberculosis lesions have been found. This part of the program includes:

1. X-Raying (photofluorographic 4" x 5") admissions to hospital (13 years of age and over) since January, 1955.
2. Cooperative 70mm. mobile x-ray--State Department of Health, Bureau of Tuberculosis Control.
3. Physicians request for diagnosis, 14" x 17" or survey film, free of charge.
4. Demonstration, Tuberculin testing program.
5. All children admitted to children's ward tuberculin tested.
6. Food handlers chest x-ray once a year--Compulsory in boroughs.

The report of the 70 mm. mobile chest x-ray surveys follow:

Persons 9 - 19 years.	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
X-Rayed	1062	799	890	657	777	625	1236	1409	1079	1375
Results-										
Re-X-Ray	14	36	21	14	5	12	8	9	13	1
Healed Tuberculosis			2	2	11	3	1			
Active Tuberculosis							1	1		
Cardiac	8		1			2	2	4	2	4
Azygos lobe						1				
Anomalies-rib formation	1					1				
Cervical rib	1					1		2		2
Scoliosis	3				2	2				
Emphysema		2						1		1
Bronchopulmonary								2	1	
Foreign Body									1	
Density right apex								1		
Coin lesion right apex									1	
Substernal density										

Inadequacies in Service

1. Better recording and reporting of diseases. It is impossible to give accurate reports on the 133 cases that required re-x-ray and follow-up. The re-x-ray for diagnosis is done by the Monroe County Tuberculosis and Health Society free of charge. This report is sent to the family physician who gives the report to the patient.
2. Lack of high index of suspicious tuberculosis as cause of greatest number of respiratory diseases.
3. Lack of Education.

Recommendations

1. Better education program.
2. County Case Register.
3. Expand casefinding to include tuberculin testing of 1st. and 6th. grade pupils in all schools.
4. Constant need for new material to keep workers alert.

Although these figures are ten years old, they cannot be too obsolete since no radical change has occurred in population, school enrollment, or industry. Increased income does not mean a healthier population; but such low incomes, of under \$4,000 in the majority of population, do make for greater mental and physical health problems.

Estimated Mid-Year Population for Monroe County

1950-1958

1950-----	33,800
1951-----	34,300
1952-----	34,800
1953-----	35,000
1954-----	35,100
1955-----	36,000
1956-----	36,000
1957-----	40,000
1958-----	<u>39,400</u>
Average-----	36,050

Estimated Income for Monroe County

1949

Less than \$2,000	43.7%)	79.8%
2,000 to 4,000	36.1)	
4,000 to 6,000	14.0	
6,000 to 10,000	4.8	
10,000 and over	1.4	

Mental Health Progress in Monroe County

Since the last White House Conference on Welfare and Health of Youth in 1950, Monroe County has made great strides in providing psychiatric services for its children with problems.

Late in the fall of 1950, Mrs. Katherine Oettinger (now head of the Children's Bureau) met with thirty-five leaders of Monroe County to present us with the opportunity to becoming part of a Child Guidance Center of Monroe and Northampton Counties. Federal and State funds were available for a population of 100,000 if the communities could raise half of the necessary funds. Neither community could do it alone because of the expense involved. The consensus of the group was that we should join because of the great opportunity. This committee later became the educational committee for the Center in Monroe County.

The first two years ten dedicated and generous citizens and the County Commissioners provided the funds for our share (one-third of the cost-- Northampton County two-thirds). In 1954 we became members of the Community Chest. The Commissioners have given us an increase each year since that time because they feel that this is an inexpensive service for our emotionally disturbed children. They have been quick to appreciate the preventive measures which the Center provides.

The Child Guidance Center of Monroe and Northampton Counties exists for the diagnosis and treatment of behavior and personality problems of children so that they may make a better individual and social adjustment. Parents are seen as well as children, conferring with a member of the staff each time a child is seen.

The Center is run by a Board of Directors, eighteen to twenty-three in number, one third from Monroe County and two thirds from Northampton. The staff consists of a psychiatrist, a psychologist, and two psychiatric social workers.

The number of patients has grown steadily. In 1952 there were seventeen children and their parents seen from Monroe County, and in 1958 sixty-six with a total of 404 interviews. We have a waiting list but try to see patients as quickly as possible.

Beside the Guidance Center, we have two neuropsychiatrists who come to the General Hospital every two weeks and who are called into consultation by the staff for children in the hospital as the result of accidents, psychosomatic illnesses, nerve and brain injuries. One of the hospital auxiliaries bought an electroencephalogram which has helped immeasurably in diagnostic work.

Dr. Robert Mellon, one of our distinguished former psychiatrists, had this to say about children. "It is very difficult for us to understand the child. The child grows because he can accept something of us and wants to be somewhat like us. If this were not so, no child would ever grow emotionally. The growth of a young personality is achieved not because we force it but because he desires it. The greatest contribution our Child Guidance Center can make is to free young people to use their abilities in a constructive creative way."

Stroud Union School District follows a policy of trying to prevent maladjustment, rather than attempting to cure. As outlined in the Directory, published by the "American Board for Psychological Services" procedures are as follows: Quote "Consultation and diagnostic service for elementary, junior and senior high school levels. An extension of academic and intellectual evaluation to include appraisal of potential emotional and personality maladjustment. Emphasis on prevention by early recognition of problems. Large numbers of children are screened routinely as an intermediate step in making clinic referrals and indicating need for treatment. There is a close cooperation with physicians, hospitals, clinics, social agencies and, occasionally, courts. Problems involving deep or internalized disturbance are referred to appropriate therapeutic agencies".

All kindergarten children are given an individual psychological exam before enrollment. Approximately 250 are on file as of September, 1959, for the 1959-1960 kindergarten class.

The Monroe County Mental Health Association was organized May of 1957 for the purpose of promoting Mental Health. To work toward the prevention improved care and treatment of mental illness. To encourage research in the field of mental illness, Mental health and mental handicaps. To develop and promote a broad, positive and effective program of education and service in Mental Health.

For a more constructive view of Monroe County a survey was conducted to find out the needs of the Monroe County children and from this survey the following results were given.

Out of a total enrollment of 6839 pupils, enrolled in all the county schools, teachers reported 18 per cent who need some type of special education services. The number of children reported in each of the twelve categories follows:

1. Mentally Retarded Elementary Level (Educable)	113
2. Mentally Retarded Secondary Level (Educable)	218
3. Uneducable but Trainable	31
4. Physically Handicapped	53
5. Blind	0
6. Partially Sighted	16
7. Deaf	0
8. Hard of Hearing	18
9. Speech Correction	283
10. Emotionally Maladjusted	69
11. Multiple Handicaps	80
12. Mentally Advanced	417

In Monroe County, the following special education facilities are in operation:

One elementary class for the educable mentally retarded in the East Stroudsburg Area Joint Schools.

One primary class for educable mentally retarded in the Stroud Union School District.

One elementary class and one advanced class for the educable mentally retarded in the Stroud Union School District.

One County operated Day Care Training Center with two classes for the uneducable but trainable.

Three County Speech Correctionist.

The following is an estimate of about how many children in the various recognized types of exceptionality we might expect in our schools, using the current school enrollment.

Total School Enrollment 7594

Type of Exceptionality-----	Estimated Per Cent-----	Estimated No. of Children
1. Mentally Retarded (Elementary Educable)	2-3%	151.9-227.8
2. Mentally Retarded (Secondary Educable)	5-8%	379.7-607.5
3. Uneducable but Trainable	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	18.9- 38.0
4. Physically Handicapped	1% or less	76
5. Blind	1 in every 650 children	11.6
6. Sight Conservation	1 in 500 or less	15.2
7. Deaf	$\frac{1}{2}$ %	38
8. Hard of Hearing	1%	76
9. Speech Correction	5-8%	379.7-607.5
10. Emotionally & Socially Maladjusted	1% 4.8%	76 364.5
11. Mentally Advanced	2-3%	151.9-227.8

In order to better meet the needs of all exceptional children in our County, the following recommendations are made:

Recommendations

1. That adequate additional psychological services be made available on a much wider base. This would require more trained and qualified workers.
2. To properly care for the children in all categories as mandated by the Commonwealth. Monroe County needs approximately 40 classes. This involves additional classroom space, trained teachers, and adequate funds to maintain the operation of such classes.
3. The public should be informed and educated as to the needs and meaning of special education.
4. Facilities for therapy at the local level should be provided.
5. Consultants, such as psychiatrist, pediatricians, school social workers, who can assist the schools in interpreting problems which are not purely educational, should be made available.

Physical and Mental Health Care

Summation of Recommendations

I. Physical Health

- A. Locate Dental Rooms in schools for convenient access.
- B. Instill into the parent the sense of responsibility concerning the completion of dental care or of any other physical care program.
- C. In Tuberculosis Care:
 - 1. Better education program
 - 2. County Case Register
 - 3. Expand Casefinding to include tuberculin testing of 1st and 6th grade pupils in all schools
 - 4. Constant need for new material to keep workers alert
- D. Improve standards of health, and living; means of attracting industry to the area should be devised since 79% of incomes are under \$4000.
- E. Include Family service.
- F. Speech Clinic for Pre-school children.
- G. More Health Education within our agencies.
- H. Wider Reaching Pre-natal service.

II. Mental Health

- A. That adequate additional psychological services be made available on a much wider base. This would require more trained and qualified workers.
- B. To properly care for the children in all categories as mandated by the Commonwealth. Monroe County needs approximately 40 classes. This involves additional classroom space, trained teachers, and adequate funds to maintain the operation of such classes.
- C. The public should be informed and educated as to the needs and meaning of special education.
- D. Facilities for therapy at the local level should be provided.
- E. Consultants, such as psychiatrist, pediatricians, school social workers, who can assist the schools in interpreting problems which are not purely educational, should be made available.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON
REVIEW AND PREVIEW 1950 - 1970

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Mrs. R. J. Batory

Mr. James Williams

Mrs. Claude Leister

Mrs. Olaf J. Pedersen

The 1950 reports from Monroe County indicate certain gaps and inadequacies in our work for children and youth. The following list indicates the areas of suggested improvements on which increased emphasis should be placed:

1. There are no specialized services available to parents of children with behavior problems.
2. There is no visiting nurse in the schools for children who may become delinquent.
3. The County needs a Family Welfare Agency.
4. The County should provide a Home for the Aged.
5. Additional service is needed to provide protective service other than can be offered by a Probation Officer.
6. No suitable place has been provided for the detention of juvenile offenders.
7. Psychological and psychiatric clinics are needed in the County.
8. Speech clinics are required.
9. There is a definite need for marriage counseling.
10. Classes should be provided to advise and counsel for Parenthood.

Since virtually all the above criticisms of our services for children and youth are being investigated by other committees, only a brief evaluation is required in this report. The community has conducted two surveys within the last ten years which established the need for a family welfare agency in Monroe County. The problem of providing sufficient financial support has proved the obstacle to establishing such an agency. The acquisition of Laurel Manor on West Main Street has instituted a community effort to provide proper facilities for the care of the Aged.

A cooperative agreement has been made between Northampton County and Monroe County to provide psychological and psychiatric service for children and youth. The agency provides skilled personell once a week to the General Hospital where cases are screened for necessary advice and service. The problem of marriage counseling has received the attention of the Y.M.C.A., the Ministerium and Planned Parenthood. After this brief survey of changes in the 50ies, a preview

of our county in the 60ies should provide room for speculation.

The entire education establishment will have a new look during the coming decade. The County will have on hand four good sized public high schools and a parochial high school. The Pleasant Valley School will service the West End, the northern tier of townships will be provided for by the Pocono Mountain High School, and the Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg school systems have expanded to include adjacent areas. Gone are the small school systems which cannot provide a curriculum with sufficient breadth and depth. Many of the defects in training children and youth should be within the correction capabilities of these enlarged school systems. Children with special needs both gifted and ungifted should receive more adequate attention and instruction. The new trend for a year round usage of school buildings should prove an advantage to the talented child. The permanent establishment of the Day Care Center and the new Special Education Building at the College should provide better service for the handicapped child. The service the College will render will be determined by the advice of experts in our service area. Certainly there will be speech and physical clinics as well as psychological and psychiatric service.

The Y.M.C.A. moved into its new building in June, 1955. With increased facilities and staff the work of the organization has now assumed a countywide scope with centers in Mt. Pocono and Barrett. The addition of a swimming pool, new gymnasium, and many club rooms insure a good clubbing program for young people. New activities such as a youth employment agency, marriage counseling, speech classes, sewing classes, dancing classes, life saving and craft shops are available to the youth of the county.

The military establishment at Tobyhanna has entered into the life of the community and devotes considerable time and effort to young people. The Depot has promoted scouting by furnishing leadership as well as an excellent camping site.

The Monroe County Library moved from small quarters in the Mansion House to more adequate housing in the Keiper residence. The Bookmobile services all areas of the County with reading material, and cooperates with school libraries and the State Library. The children's room offers excellent service and the library promotes good reading habits for young and old. The Laboratory School library on the college campus has been entirely renovated. Shelving is within reach of small children, lighting is modern, and service extended to the summer months. Certainly the new school buildings available in the 60ies will make the library the center of educational activities.

The most interesting speculation on the future development of the County can be found in our proposed highway system during the next decade. The Penn-Cann, the new 209 and 611 and the Shortway systems will make Monroe County the focal point of a series of roadways and cause numerous changes in our way of life. Our resorts will be within driving range of a larger area of population and will certainly have to expand facilities for tourists. The roads will also invite trade and commerce and lead to industrial growth in the County. There is every evidence that the area for industrial development will be west of Stroudsburg on the level land in the valleys. There will be an increase in population, but congested and crowded city conditions will not exist. The percentage of juvenile offenders will not increase to any great extent, but the number of these problem children and youth will increase and facilities must be on hand to cope with the situation.

This conclusion established the necessity for careful consideration of the need for a Youth Community Center and a Detention Center for juvenile offenders. The county commissions are probing the need for a new jail and the detention center should be incorporated in this plan. The Committee appears to be divided on the Youth Center and the need for such an establishment. Some maintain the County needs a Center run by youth, used by youth and supervised by adults. Others feel

that numerous organizations, churches, schools, the Legion, the Elks and the Y.M. C.A. provide adequate recreational facilities. The latter advocate a planning committee of adults in the County to prevent overlapping and prevent duplication of effort and facilities in the future.

The cultural life of our young people will definitely be enhanced in the 60ies. Every Wednesday night an Art Class meets at the East Stroudsburg High School. During the summer, the Pennsylvania Craftmen have their annual show at the college. This excellent display of hand craft is an inspiration to young craftsmen. The summer months bring us the outdoor painting exhibits on Court House Square and mid-winter ushers in the Wyckoff Art Exhibition. A new venture, the Pocono Art Center, has recently arrived on the scene. This organization plans a program which is child centered. There will be instruction in ballet, puppetry, painting, pottery and enlightning trips to museums and art exhibits. Our resort area has encouraged an influx of craftsmen and painters and promoted the Pocono Art shows. Music has taken an upward swing and received a great inspiration through the Waring Workshop. The Community Concerts are well patronized by local music lovers. Our high school bands and charuses have received State-wide fame, and the Legion and Vets have well trained drum and bugle corps.

After due consideration of the problems confronting our county, the committee recommends the following for consideration:

1. A study should be made in order to determine whether there is need for a Community College.
2. A Zoning Committee should consider the future growth of our county and plan a desirable expansion.
3. There should be a better enforcement of the liquor laws for the protection of teenagers.
4. A standing committee should continually evaluate our community instead of

spacing the study over a decade.

Committee

Dr. John Appel
Dr. Madelon Powers
The Hon. Montgomery Crowe
The Hon. Van D. Yetter
Mr. Murrel Kiefer
Mr. John Wilson
Mrs. Marcia DeRocco
Mrs. R. J. Batory
Mr. James Williams
Mrs. Claude Leister
Mrs. Olaf J. Pedersen
Mr. L. J. Koehler, Chairman

PART THREE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
OF PLANNING COMMITTEE

Mrs. Frank L. Patterson, Jr., Chairman

Dr. Mary Hunsicker

Mrs. Harold S. Pond

Mr. A. J. Molitor

Dr. John A. Abbruzzese, Jr.

Mr. C. B. Altemose

Mr. Carl T. Secor

CONCLUSIONS

These recommendations of the Planning Committee are summarized from the individual reports of the five Sub-Committees and adopted by the Planning Committee at a meeting held October 8, 1959.

They were approved by the full White House Conference Committee of Monroe County at a meeting in the Monroe County Court House on October 13, 1959.

SOCIAL WELFARE

1. Establish family counseling within the services offered by The Children's Aid Society.
2. Provide additional psychotherapy within Monroe County.
3. Establish Homemaker Service, a Group Adolescent Home, Child Day Care in the program of The Children's Aid Society or other social agencies.
4. Offer family budgeting or home management counseling within the program of the Home Extension Service.
5. Establish State facilities for the confinement and treatment of female juvenile delinquents and epileptics.
6. Establish a local detention home for juvenile delinquents, either jointly with Pike County and/or a subsidized private home.
7. Educate police officers in the handling of juvenile delinquents.
8. Provide higher board rates for foster parents of the Children's Aid Society.
9. Establish or develop, through the existing Social Planning Committee, a community social welfare and health planning, developing, coordinating, educating body, composed of private (Chest and non-Chest agencies) as well as public agencies.
10. Adopt the Woodbury Report on Public Assistance Standards; provide funds to implement the Report findings.

EDUCATION

1. Provide additional classes for the mentally retarded; establish classes for the emotionally disturbed, and the gifted child; provide technical and vocational training and sheltered workshops for those over 16 years of age who are physically and mentally handicapped.
2. Develop appreciation of the values of education at the special class, high school and college level. Incentives should be provided for attainment of scholastic honor through scholarship funds and the education of parents with respect to the value of scholarship.
3. Establish a Community College.
4. Increase activity in PTS in "Education for Family Life" programs, and develop an appreciation of education among parents.

HEALTH

1. Establish dental clinics within the schools of the County.
2. Establish speech clinics for pre-school children.
3. Widen pre-natal services.
4. Provide T.B. testing of children in grades 1 through 6, as well as a County Case Register.
5. Improve health standards through education of parents and community groups.
6. Provide psychological, psychiatric, pediatric and social work services in the public schools.

RECREATION

1. Provide for organized recreation and sports activities at a centrally located public building. Such activities should be provided for all children at a low cost.

RECREATION (Contd)

2. Provide summer camping and scout troops for the mentally retarded child.
3. Develop leadership for recreational groups within the County.
4. Provide for the use of school playground facilities for summer activities, either by using volunteers or through use of State funds.
5. Develop additional winter sports.

HOUSING

1. Develop a planning commission for the orderly development of property within the County.
2. Establish Building Codes, Housing Ordinances, along with the means for encouraging property owners and the community to improve substandard dwellings. Tax penalties should be considered for those owning substandard dwellings. The Board of Health should have the power to enforce the correction of health hazards.
3. Continue the housing survey in the Federal census.
4. Plan for the building of the authorized 100 units of public, low income housing.

EMPLOYMENT

1. Stimulate industry to offer more job opportunities, thereby raising the standards of health, education, and welfare within the County.
2. Provide employment opportunities for youth between the ages of 16 and 18 who are unable to continue school.

RELIGION

1. Promote the re-establishment of the family Altar in the home.
2. Organize classes for older members of Churches for the purpose of carefully studying the fundamental teachings of their own faiths.

RELIGION (Contd)

3. Provide programs in Churches which place more emphasis upon positive values rather than negative, and relate these values and concepts to current social problems.
4. Programs which are attractive to youth are needed to draw young people, not only the young people of the Church's own congregation but also those in the community who are presently unaffiliated. The Church program must be interpreted to youth in their own language.
5. The regulations of the Church must be brought up to date to provide opportunities for youth activity and for young people to be given opportunity to voice their opinions in the Church.
6. Goals for Church programs should include the development of spirited individualism for youth in an age of conformism.
7. Recognition by the Church of its role in the community as a whole.
8. Recruit workers and leaders to support and organize Church programs. These leaders should be trained to understand the psychological needs of the adolescent.

PLANS FOR EFFECTING THESE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Several copies of the complete County Report will be on file at the Monroe County Library for ready reference.
2. A tape recording of the final meeting was made and has been broadcast over our Stroudsburg Radio Station - W.V.P.O. on several occasions.
3. Copies of the conclusions and recommendations will be mailed to appropriate groups with a covering letter advising that the full report is available at The Public Library.
4. Every opportunity will be utilized to speak at any Church, Civic, Service or Welfare organization to interpret this report to the Community.

5. A series of feature newspaper articles is being planned for our local newspaper, The Daily Record, on each of the five Sub-Committee reports.
6. A copy of the County report will be placed on file in the office of the Monroe County Community Chest and Council.

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REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR'S
COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR THE
1960 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
ON
CHILDREN AND YOUTH
from
THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY COMMITTEE
on
CHILDREN AND YOUTH

PLEASE NOTE: This report, if read from cover to cover, will seem repetitious because we have included our "Research, Survey and Study" material in its entirety (see pages 6 through 28). We did this because the Governor's Committee asked to have it included and because it may be needed for reference from time to time. Otherwise, we could have eliminated those parts which are repetitious.

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INTRODUCTION

The Montgomery County Committee on Children and Youth respectfully submits this report as their local contribution toward the goal of having a fruitful and inspiring White House Conference on Children and Youth in 1960. We hope this report may be of interest and help in other ways during the coming years, particularly to the County Chairman for the 1970 White House Conference who will have the advantage of having recorded the work done for the 1960 Conference.

We have found our job interesting, stimulating and helpful because it has made us learn a little more about our community and its resources for helping our children. We have tried not to create problems out of our imaginations but to look objectively at the facts. We have included statistics on certain phases of this report. We believe, however, that statistics, although certainly helpful, cannot be relied on alone to give a complete picture of any situation. Especially is this true in such a report as this. Quality of service, qualifications of personnel, handling of individual cases are just some of the factors that cannot be reduced to statistics, but are the very essence of work with children and youth.

We hope that some county group in 1969 will be reviewing the recommendations in this report and find that good progress has been made toward solving each of the problems.

We are grateful to Lorna Sylvester, Executive Secretary to the Governor's Coordinating Committee, and to her staff for the fine material which they supplied to help us and for such prompt attention given to our correspondence.

The County Coordinator wishes to express her profound appreciation to all members of her committee for their help, enthusiasm and support in preparing this report. Each one is a busy person and has surely done this job with personal sacrifice, but with no complaints.

October, 1959

Mrs. H. C. Coleman, Jr.
County Coordinator

PERSONNEL INVOLVED

PERSONNEL INVOLVED

Central Committee

Mrs. H. C. Coleman, Jr., Chairman & County Coordinator.
Mr. A. L. Gehman, formerly Superintendent of Schools, Springfield Township,
Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Mr. Fredrick Gross, Youth Representative, Governor's Committee on
Children and Youth
Mr. Norman John, Executive Director, County Institution District
Mr. Nicholas H. Larzelere, lawyer, former Assistant District Attorney
Mr. Jack Lutz, Principal, Highfield Elementary School
Mr. Paul Maynard, County Youth Representative
Mr. Robert I. McCracken, Vice-President, General Manager of THE TIMES
HERALD, Norristown, Pa.
Mr. Elwood C. Parry, Jr., layman very interested and active in field of
Mental Health
Mrs. John Roney, Representative of Bureau of Labor and Industry, Women's
and Children's Division
Mr. William E. Sheppard, Public Relations Consultant
Mrs. Harry E. Sprogell, Co-Chairman League of Women Voters, Montgomery
County
Dr. Herman M. Wessel, Member Governor's Committee on Children and
Youth, Educator
Mr. Lowell Wright, Director, Health and Welfare Council, Montgomery
County Division

Sub-Committees

Committee on Education - Mr. A. L. Gehman, Chairman

Mrs. Joseph Bacher, President, Montgomery County Federation of Women's
Clubs
Mrs. Herbert Broadmeadow, President, Montgomery Council of Parent-
Teacher Associations
Mrs. John Coram, Glenside-Weldon Parent-Teacher Association, Abington
Township
Mrs. Robert D. Gibson, President, Glenside Branch, American Association
of University Women
Dr. Gerald Hottenstein, Superintendent of Schools, Montgomery County
Miss Louise Lowe, Director of Elementary Education, Springfield Township
Schools, Chestnut Hill
Mr. Ralph Smith, formerly Superintendent of Schools, Lansdale, Pa.

Committee on Mental Health - Mr. Elwood C. Parry, Jr., Chairman

Mrs. Dorothy Abramson, Mental Health Association of Southeastern Pennsylvania
Mr. Howard W. Bartram, Headmaster, Abington Friends School

PERSONNEL - continued

Miss Linda Enssler, High School Student

Randy Harris, High School Student

Miss Jane Jasner, High School Student

Mr. S. Clarence Johnston, Chief of Police, Cheltenham Township

Mr. Wilbur B. Lehman, Guidance Counsellor, Cheltenham Township

Mr. Elmore Pogar, Guidance Counsellor, Abington Township Schools

Mr. Ronald Shapiro, High School Senior

Dr. Thomas S. Wright, Child Psychiatrist, Director Children's Mental
Health Clinic at Abington Memorial Hospital

COUNTY PLAN AND ORGANIZATION

COUNTY PLAN AND ORGANIZATION

Our County Plan and organization and the subjects considered are outlined in our preliminary report, a copy of which, in edited form, is enclosed.

There were two luncheon meetings of the Central Committee. There was almost perfect attendance at both of these meetings.

At the first meeting we reviewed a report, prepared ahead of time, on stated needs at the 1952 hearings, which were held after the last White House Conference. We also planned our method of approach for writing both the preliminary report on Priority Needs and this second, more complete report.

At the second meeting, we completed our Priority Needs Report and discussed further plans for this report.

Some of the Chairmen of our various divisions decided to work with subcommittees; others decided to write their report themselves, after collecting facts and interviewing other individuals. Names of those involved in subcommittees appear under the section on PERSONNEL.

GENERAL INTERPRETATION AND PUBLICITY

GENERAL INTERPRETATION AND PUBLICITY

Our publicity has been ably handled by Robert McCracken, Vice President and General Manager of THE TIMES HERALD, Norristown, Pa.

Mr. Collier Rhoads, an able and experienced reporter on the staff of THE TIMES HERALD, after considerable research, wrote several comprehensive articles and an editorial about the work of our County Committee and about the White House Conference. These were used, in revised forms, in many of the other dailies and weeklies in the County. All of our news releases have been sent to Mrs. Sylvester's office. A number of people have mentioned to members of our committee seeing our publicity. Some have offered to help or expressed opinions on the general subject of service to children and youth.

Our work was also mentioned on a Philadelphia radio station. We do not have a script of this. In fact, we don't really know how this came about - but we're glad it did.

At least one member of our Central Committee has been asked to give a talk on the White House Conference and we hope there will be other such opportunities.

RESEARCH, SURVEY OR STUDY MATERIAL USED

RESEARCH, SURVEY AND STUDY MATERIAL

This section on research, survey and study material includes the following:

1. A review of 1952 hearings. This report was written by the chairman with the help of Mr. Lowell Wright. Hearings were held at Ursinus College in 1952 by members of the Governor's Committee as a result of the White House Conference of 1950. Records of this hearing are quite incomplete. We used what other material we could find to present a picture of the needs about 10 years ago and then see what progress has been made.
2. Our Priority Needs Report, which has been edited in some places since we first sent it to the Governor's Committee. This report was prepared by the Montgomery County Committee on Children and Youth.
3. A survey prepared by the Research Committee of the Health and Welfare Council using the questions from the Appendix found in the Guide to County Committees entitled "Questions For Evaluation of the Effect on Children of Social and Economic Change". It was not possible to answer all of the questions because of lack of material. With more time, we could complete more of this survey.
4. A report by the County Subcommittee on Education.
5. A report by the County Subcommittee on Mental Health.
6. A report by Barbara Sprogell regarding Substitute Family Care.
7. A report on Employment of Youth, written by Leila F. Roney.

To be included as soon as received: A report from a subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency and one about Children in their own Families.

NEEDS AS REPORTED DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS AND PROGRESS MADE.

As a result of the last White House Conference of 1950, local hearings were held to learn the needs of various counties. Representatives from Bucks, Delaware and Montgomery Counties were heard by part of the Governor's Committee in 1950 at Ursinus College. Full reports on all of the testimony given at that time are not available. However, after reading what is available and by gathering material from subsequent reports such as the League of Women Voters extensive survey and report, I have drawn up the following list of needs and how we have progressed in meeting them in the last ten years. The order in which they are listed has no bearing on priority of need, but is merely the order in which I came across them in my studies.

1. Maximum DPA rates should be raised.

Maximum rates have been raised during the past ten years but still need improvement, especially Aid To Dependent Children. DPA rates are not yet up to levels set by the Governor's Advisory Committee.

2. Family casework should be available to all and all communities should be covered.

Pottstown Family Service has become a casework agency with a qualified case worker employed.

Lower Montgomery Family Service has extended its services to include Conshohocken.

Central portion of county and Perkiomen Valley still unserved.

3. Close working relationships should be developed between local and state departments and voluntary agencies.

Health and Welfare Council has Child Welfare Committee with representatives from almost all State and County agencies having to do with Child Welfare, except the Juvenile Court and the Catholic Children's Bureau. This committee does not have official status.

4. Montgomery County should have one agency to handle dependent and neglected children and should have a trained intake worker and trained protective service worker.

Any dependent child, without involvement of neglect, may now get service from CID regardless of age.

5. State and Federal Aid for mental health clinics in order to enlarge preventive and early treatment program. Other lacks in mental health program - 15 to 19 year age group - Children's Clinics limited to 14 years and under; Adult Clinics are for 19 years and over.

Marked improvement in this area. Whereas there were only two Child Guidance Clinics giving service in 1950, there are now at least six. State and Federal funds available are now \$40,000 to \$45,000 as

compared to approximately \$8,000 in 1950. County now gives approximately \$12,000 as compared to approximately \$5,000 in 1950.

6. Increase of residential treatment facilities for children.

New center in Chester County - Oakbourne Residential Treatment Center - has 20 beds - may occasionally take a Montgomery County Child.

7. Extended program needed for retarded children in schools. Training center needed for 206 children with I.Q.'s below 50 who are barred from schools. There is no institution in or near Montgomery County for badly retarded infants before school age. The Myrna Owens Home does take some children from this County.

Spectacular improvement in program for retarded children. Montgomery County Chapter for Retarded Children now has an office and full time director. There are 5 nursery groups in the County: 8 Day Care Centers for children with I.Q. less than 50. There are two Adult Training Centers, and Visiting Nurse Service is provided for families with retarded children.

8. Day Care --- Group Day Care or Foster Family Day Care needed. There is only one non-profit day nursery in the county, but there are thousands of working mothers.

Still only one non-profit day nursery (Jenkintown Day Nursery). There are a few commercial places which have been licensed by the state. NOTE: Any individual may take up to five children without a license, except infants.

9. Protective Service - by some authorized agency other than the court to give service to children within their own homes.

None known.

10. Probation services to include help in rehabilitating children in corrective homes and schools.

There is rehabilitation included in services of some homes and institutions.

11. An Advisory Committee on Children and Youth -- a cooperative effort by public and private agencies concerned with the well-being of the children of this county, to work on a good child-caring program. This method is used at the state and national levels and is working well in some counties where it is being used.

None.

12. A school for the physically handicapped in the county.

The Montgomery County School for the Physically Handicapped is now in operation, located in Norristown. It was built by private funds

and is operated by state funds, except the Clinic.

13. School Health Examination Follow-ups -- often left undone because of lack of personnel.

The state has decreased the number of required health exams for children with the hope that the present personnel could do the follow-up work. However, there is still a great deal of follow-up work that does not get done.

14. More foster homes needed in the following specialized categories:

For negro children

For emotionally disturbed children

For emergency and temporary care

Children's Aid Society has one special home for emotionally disturbed children. We need more. Still need especially adoptive homes for negro children. Sacred Heart Hospital will give emergency shelter to babies.

September 14, 1959

TO: The Governor's Committee on Children and Youth

FROM: The Montgomery County Committee on Children and Youth

SUBJECT: Priority Needs of Children and Youth in Montgomery County

Montgomery County has a population of approximately 475,000 people. Of these, over 100,000 are of school age, with 75,000 in public schools and over 25,000 in private and parochial schools. Since 1950 the population increase has been about 35%. Family income is high and family stability relatively good. The county has no cities. The largest borough is less than 40,000 people; the largest township, about 60,000. However, parts of the County are so close to Philadelphia that they almost melt into it.

A Montgomery County Committee on Children and Youth is working on the two reports requested by the Governor's Committee on Children and Youth. A small (about 15) group of informed, experienced, objective persons makes up the Central Committee. This committee studied for and wrote the September report on "Priority Needs". Members of this central committee are chairmen of workshop committees working on various topics which will be included in our October report.

Attached you will find listed our Priority Needs for Children and Youth in Montgomery County. A brief explanation of how we arrived at these needs and their order of importance may be helpful.

First, each member of the committee, after reviewing the needs as listed ten years ago and from their own experience made a list of what, in their opinion, were the most pressing needs today and for the future. After combining and condensing this list we attacked the job of rating them according to importance. We used the following formula in arriving at the order of importance:

- a) A scale ranging to a maximum score of 50 points to gauge the size of the problems. Those affecting a third or more people residing in the County were given the maximum score, while those affecting under a thousand people were scored 10.
- b) A scale ranging twice as high, up to a maximum score of 100, to gauge the relative "seriousness" of problems. The most serious problems would rate a score of 100; the next most serious a score of 90, etc.

The five groups themselves are not listed in order of importance because they are all factors of the same problem. The whole subject of helping youth depends on constructive improvements in all of these areas. Also, we should state that the ratings under each group heading are all considered very important. Many of them came out with ratings so close together that the chairman had to just list them as best she could.

On the subject of Mental Health, the committee feels that there is great need to study the real causes for the statistics showing many more emotionally disturbed children. It was pointed out that in the work of one of our clinics, they found that in an overwhelming majority of cases of emotionally disturbed children, the trouble stems from the parents' relationship with the child. We feel that just having more clinic facilities for the children, while necessary and important, is really just putting our fingers in holes in the dyke. In order to keep this problem from continuing to snow-ball, we need solutions to the causes. How can we help parents to be better fitted for parenthood?

Our studies on Juvenile Delinquency we consider to be incomplete. We are finding it difficult to get as accurate statistics as we need. We are still working on this, however, and hope to have more facts by the time we write our October report.

As far as employment is concerned, it was wisely pointed out by one member, that, in order to be foresighted we must consider seriously that the four day work week may be a fact before many years pass. How will this affect employment of teen-agers, already finding part-time and summer employment difficult?

We understood that in this preliminary report, we were to list our most pressing local needs, which we have tried to do. We hope for our October report to gather ideas from many people in the County as to how some of these needs can be constructively met.

Respectfully submitted,

Montgomery County Committee on
Children and Youth

PRIORITY NEEDS OF CHILDREN & YOUTH IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Group 1. RELIGION

1. Strengthening of moral and religious influences at all age levels, through home, church, school, Scouts, YMCA, YWCA, YHA, and other organizations.

Group 2. MENTAL HEALTH

1. Expanded psychological and psychiatric services for children.
 - a. More clinic facilities for the 3-6 year age group.
 - b. A "care" type home and agency for emotionally disturbed children, i. e., temporary foster home care for emotionally disturbed children.
 - c. Increase in residential care facilities for mentally ill children, with follow-up on release
2. A program of education and instruction of parents in their responsibilities toward the proper rearing of their children.
3. Extension of family service programs to cover all areas of the county to work toward trying to keep families from breaking up.
4. New constructive programs to help teen-agers acquire status in the community.
5. Homemaker Service.

Group 3. EDUCATION

1. Greater publicizing of community agencies and their availability (as well as the function of their services).
2. Extension of Guidance programs in all schools.
3. Establishment of one or more Area Technical-Vocational Schools in parts of the County not now served.
4. Respect for individual differences; decreased emphasis on conformity.

EDUCATION - continued

5. Provision in all schools for the better education of gifted children.
6. Expanded opportunities for adult education by fostering a Health and Welfare Council "Speakers Bureau". This bureau could delegate representatives to service clubs, civic groups, P. T. A. 's, etc.
7. A course in "family life" education within the school curriculum.
8. Modernization of instruction in science, mathematics and foreign languages.

Group 4. DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN - i. e., dependent, neglected, delinquent, physically handicapped, etc.

1. An agency other than the court, but with authority from the court to give protective service to children.
2. A rehabilitation program for children in corrective homes and schools.
3. Family day care program, with small licensed day care centers for children of working mothers.
4. Increase in ADC rates.
5. More foster and adoption homes for Negro children.

Group 5. EMPLOYMENT

1. We need more suitable jobs for teen-agers, and guidance for young people in finding the right job.
2. Good legislative standards.
3. Young workers need employers to assume responsibility of teaching them the right way to begin work.

Group 6. PHYSICAL HEALTH

1. A strong county health department to safeguard the health of children - as well as adults - and cooperate with health programs in the schools.
2. More systematic analysis and follow-up of health defects which are discovered through school health examinations.

PHYSICAL HEALTH - continued

3. Much more concentrated attack on childhood accidents.
4. Better immunization program - particularly for pre-schoolers.
5. More adequate distribution of clinics.
6. Fluoridation of public water supply.

PLEASE NOTE

Since writing this "Priority Needs" report, which was sent to the Governor's Committee on September 15, 1959, we have seen the need to make certain changes and clarifications. Please note that changes have been made in the following sections:

1. Under Group 2 - Mental Health

Sections 1-a, 1-b and Section 5.

2. Under Group 4 - Disadvantaged Children

Sections 1 and 2 were overlapping, so #1 was stricken.

Preliminary Report
MONTGOMERY COUNTY COMMITTEE
ON CHILDREN & YOUTH

Montgomery County, Penna.
September 15, 1959

ANSWERS TO THE GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN & YOUTH

1. Have population changes in your county had an effect on the needs of children?

a. Has there been immigration or outmigration of families?

The net migration has been overwhelmingly into the county, with a county-wide increase of 35% since 1950, and an increase in some townships of over 100%.

This increase has led to substantial and in some communities overwhelming demands on the youth-serving agencies, including schools, YMCA's, YWCA's, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, playgrounds, community centers, hospitals, camps and day camps. Fortunately family income has been high and family stability is relatively good, so that no comparable increase has been required in foster care, institutional care, aid to dependent children, or services to neglected children.

b. Has there been seasonal migration?

There is virtually no migratory labor in Montgomery County involving the necessity for care of dependents. The seasonal migration is primarily a vacation migration - outward to the seashore and the mountains for resident families; inward to camps, of which there are more than forty in Montgomery County, including day camps.

c. Has there been growth of new communities?

The influx of new residents has led to many new neighborhoods and local civic associations, but expansion of existing communities - shopping centers, sewage and water, highways, and similar facilities - has occurred and no new post offices have been created. Three townships of the second-class have become first-class townships since 1950. (Hatfield, Lower Pottsgrove, Lower Moreland).

d. Has there been increased concentration of families in urban areas?

Our "urban areas" are our boroughs, the largest of which is less than 40,000 in population. Most of the population increase since 1950 has occurred in townships, with more land for development than the boroughs have offered. The great majority of new homes are single-family dwellings, with a high average cost, compared to those in neighboring Bucks and Delaware Counties.

The result is that only a few of our families in Montgomery County live in high-density areas. There are probably no more than four neighborhoods, each of 100 to 300 families, which could accurately be designated as "slums". In one of these rapid advances have accompanied the development of a public housing unit for fifty families, with local township officials able to enforce a stricter housing code.

2. Has there been an increase or decrease in social problems as indicated by:

a. Divorce rate?

Exact figures on divorces in Montgomery County are not available from our Prothonotary's office, which estimates that "they run about 500 each year." No marked increase beyond the increase in proportion to population has been noted.

b. Number of illegitimate births?

189 of the 10,329 live births reported in 1958 were illegitimate, compared to state totals of 10,184 illegitimate births out of 239,626; a percentage less than one-fourth of that of the state as a whole.

c. Number of children and adolescents coming into court?

The table below indicates no substantial increase, and actually a decline in percentage of children known to the court.

Trends in Delinquency & Child Care, Montgomery County Juvenile Court
Source: Controller's Reports

Children in Juvenile Court	<u>1950</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>
Delinquent & incorrigible	64	96	105	70
Dependent & neglected	11	4	3	11
Motor Violations	44	460	670	619
Certified to Quarter Sessions	9	---	---	---
Placed on probation	40	62	62	52
Children in Montgomery Hall	172	325	319	273
Average days' stay	8	---	---	---

Montgomery County Institution District
Source: Controller's Reports

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>
Child Care Expenditures	\$19,550	\$27,299	\$35,868	\$58,035

The table below also shows a trend in public assistance grants for aid to dependent children and for the total public assistance program from 1953-58.

Public Assistance in Montgomery County

	Persons Receiving Aid	%	Average No. of children
January 1953	1886	.7	679
1954	1715	.6	531
1955	1710	.7	733
1956	1621	.6	598
1957	1614	.6	702
1958	1675	.7	964
1959	1870	.8	1384

Also it may be of interest to see the increase in the amount paid for support under court orders through the Desertion and Probation Department:

Support Orders

1950	\$548,133.17
1951	615,277.37
1952	679,921.91
1953	762,627.21
1954	826,293.11
1955	928,402.53
1956	1,036,053.42
1957	1,191,897.99
1958	1,312,273.76

The number of accounts in the above department has increased from 991 in 1948 to 3495 as of July, 1959.

3. Have educational resources become more or less adequate as indicated by the following:

a. Number of Schools ?

1950	1959
129	168

b. Types of schools and classes for special education?

Special Education in Montgomery County

1949-50		1959-60	
1 County Supervisor of Special Education		2 County Supervisors of Special Education	
4 School Psychologists employed by districts		7 School Psychologists	
		1 Speech and Hearing Supervisor	
		10 Speech therapists	
		1 Hearing therapist	
		3 Classes for deaf and hearing handicapped	
		30 pupils	
		1 Physically Handicapped School	
		5 teachers, 5 aids, 2 physiotherapists,	
		1 occupational therapist, 1 speech therapist,	
		medical consultants, 55 pupils	
Individual psychological evaluations	325	Individual psychological evaluations	700
Pupils receiving homebound instructions	20	Pupils receiving homebound instruction	50
		1 Child Guidance Center (counseling	
		and short-term therapy)	
		1 Clinical psychologist, 2 part-time	
		psychiatrists, 1 psychiatric	
		social worker	150 pupils
Classes for the Retarded		Classes for the Retarded	
9 Day Care Training Centers		9 Day Care Training Centers	
7 Elementary educable retarded	105 pupils	28 Elementary educable retarded	400 pupils
6 Secondary educable retarded	115 pupils	20 Secondary educable retarded	370 pupils

c. Number of pupils per teacher:

1950	1959
32	30

d. Number of guidance counselors?

1950	1959
1 per 1250	1 per 1000

e. Number of school drop-outs?

1950	1959
15%	12%

4. Has the well-being of children been affected by economic changes such as:

a. New industries?

The number of industrial establishments in Montgomery County reported by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs is:

1951	756
1953	784
1955	749
1957	743

Total employment in these establishments was: (in thousands)

1951	63.5
1953	69.5
1955	64.2
1957	64.1

Total value of production was: (Millions)

1951	\$847
1953	\$890
1955	\$956
1957	\$1,215

Value added by manufacture was: (thousands)

1951	\$417,090
1953	465,329
1955	516,626
1957	556,782

b. Loss of industries?

The above shows some loss in the total number of industries, and in total industrial employment. How well other fields of employment such as service establishments, retailing, etc. have been able to absorb this unemployment, has varied a great deal from year to year within the past decade. (Unemployment figures and unemployment compensation claims are reported by labor market areas and do not conform to county lines, which makes our reporting on this difficult.)

c. Replacement of manpower by machines?

Some of the above loss of employment following 1953 is undoubtedly due to replacement of manpower by machines, and by a general "tightening up" of payrolls following the 1954 recession. Our county is fortunate, however, in its diversification of industry and in the attraction it holds for new industry, which currently is moving into the county at a gratifying rate.

d. Amount of unemployment?

See above paragraph

e. Enforcement of child labor laws?

See pages 26 and 27.

f. Number of women employed?

Statistics have not been secured to show the number of women employed; we are not certain of a reliable source. We have an impression from discussions with employment officials and others that a substantial increase in the number of women employed in both industry and in other occupations has occurred since 1950. However, there has been very little expression for a need for day care facilities for working mothers. In a county so scattered as ours, family day care may prove a much better solution than day care centers, and should be studied further.

September 25, 1959

Report of Committee on Education

Submitted to Montgomery County
Committee on Children and Youth

The Committee agreed upon the following:

1. First and most important need is to secure and retain for the several school districts of the county, the ablest and strongest teachers available . . . men and women of integrity, intelligence, well-rounded education, professional training and devotion to children.

2. In these days, when many beginning teachers enter the school systems, especial efforts must be made by supervisors and administrators to orient, guide and help the new teachers, so that their induction into the profession may be accomplished without undue discouragement for the teachers or lack of progress for pupils.

3. Provision for the better education of gifted children is being made in many areas of the county, through acceleration of groups, enrichment of the program or special seminars. Continuous improvement of these methods and extension into schools not yet using them should be made, to the end that we may constantly challenge those of superior ability or talent, as well as all others, to work to the limit of their capacity.

As a corollary, the Committee would suggest that there should be greater emphasis in our schools on individual achievement, on original thinking and on creativity - with perhaps decreased insistence on the idea of conformity to set patterns of thought and action.

4. Great progress has been made in the county during the past decade in providing for physically handicapped, mentally retarded and emotionally disturbed children. Special education for these has come through classes for the retarded, a county school for the physically handicapped, home-bound instruction, day-care training centers, clinics, and the work of psychologists, psychiatrists and counselors. A particular area in which a need is reported is additional clinical service for emotionally disturbed children. To care for the present waiting list and for new referrals will require more staff and more money.

5. Guidance, one of the most important functions of the school, is not adequately performed because of lack of staff in many schools, or because counselors have not fully met their responsibilities. The Committee suggests that a prerequisite of the counselor's qualifications should be successful teaching experience. It is also felt that the guidance program should involve the entire faculty, under the leadership of well-trained people, so that pupils may have help available from many sources. Home and School Visitor Program should be strengthened and correlated with the above guidance program.

6. The modernization of instruction in mathematics, science and foreign languages is under way in many schools, partly because of the impact of recent events in our history. There is agreement that ability to speak and write a foreign language is of equal importance with the ability to read the language and understand its grammatical construction. There is also agreement that foreign languages should be introduced in the elementary school, at least on a selective basis. Courses in advanced mathematics have been added in many of the high schools. The record of pupils enrolled in mathematics, science and foreign language courses, in relation to the total number of high school pupils enrolled in all counties of Pennsylvania, shows that Montgomery County exceeds the State-wide percentages in every group.

7. The establishment of one or more Area Technical-Vocational schools by the County Board of School Directors would meet a need in parts of the county where there are no vocational schools or departments presently available to students of high school age. The school should be an independent school planned for full-time attendance of boys and girls who wish to combine high school preparation for a vocation with essential academic subjects.

8. The lack of good public library service, or indeed of any local public library service at all, in many parts of the county is an obvious need that should be corrected.

9. A greater publicizing of community agencies and the availability (as well as the function) of their services seems to the Committee highly desirable as an informal part of the education of both youth and adults of Montgomery County.

A. L. Gehman, Chairman

MONTGOMERY COUNTY REPORT ON MENTAL HEALTH AS IT CONCERNS YOUTH

For most of its 100,000 boys and girls, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, is a happy, wholesome home.

The average income is high, housing is crowded and substandard only in isolated spots, and families for the most part are stable and confident. Montgomery County's schools provide the highest order of intellectual stimulation, while accepting the task of community leadership in character-building as well.

This does not mean, however, that the county is Utopia, nor that its youth is free from problems, and serious ones.

The last decade has seen a surge of migration into the county, largely from nearby Philadelphia. When roots are disturbed, whether of flora or fauna, sound growth is often interrupted, the organism weakened.

It is this committee's belief that this uprooting process is responsible to a large extent for the geometric increase in cases of mental and emotional disturbance in young people. It seems to be more prevalent in new communities where families know few if any of their neighbors.

Where at all appropriate to their field of concern, the county's welfare agencies have mobilized to combat this serious and growing sickness. In the past decade they have taken giant strides. Whereas in 1950 there were only two, there are now eight mental health clinics in operation, supplemented by the work of family service groups and a large number of psychiatrists in private practice. Two or more of the area's private hospitals have in-patient departments for mental patients.

In addition, the Montgomery County School District maintains a psychiatric team accepting referrals from any school in the county. The team includes a part-time psychiatrist, and full-time psychologists, social worker and speech therapist.

Mental Health

The larger (and wealthier) local school districts have their own counsellors and guidance departments capable of psychological testing, diagnosis and treatment of milder forms of emotional disturbance.

But despite all these services, the problem is still far from being solved. Waiting lists up to six-months long plague the clinics; the schools frequently are unable to solve (or to find any agency to help them solve) their more acute behavior cases.

It is this committee's belief first that immediate action must be taken at the county and State level to meet the need as it exists today for more clinical service, and, second, that the schools (since there seems to be no other suitable agency) assume at once the responsibility for educating tomorrow's parents in the basic principles of mental health. We shall label these "Corrective" and "Preventive" Medicine.

CORRECTIVE MEDICINE

1. Expanded psychological and psychiatric services for children.

Although rural areas of the county are without nearby clinical services, the need for more clinics is not pressing. There is, however, an urgent need for larger staffs in all the existing clinics. To handle their steadily increasing caseloads, more and better-trained child psychiatrists are needed, as well as qualified social workers.

Whereas a decade ago the 15-to-19 age group was "left out" of the available treatment facilities, the need today seems to be more in the elementary and pre-school group -- those from three to six. School counsellors all feel that the serious emotional maladjustments show up in this period and can best be corrected then.

Since there is a national shortage of child psychiatrists, a sustained effort must be made to encourage more young doctors to specialize in this field, and to make the salary schedule attractive enough to bring them to Montgomery County.

2. A "care" type home and agency for emotionally disturbed children.

There is no facility available in the country today for children who should undergo therapy away from their own homes and families, except the in-patient departments of hospitals.

Since treatment of mental illness in children almost invariably includes treatment of one or both parents at the same time, this lack is more costly than a "care" type home would be. The dollars spent in maintaining such a home would be more than offset by dollars saved in shorter and more effective treatment.

3. Establishment, within the court system, of psychiatric diagnosis and treatment of juvenile offenders.

Mental Health

Montgomery County's judicial system operates without the benefit of any psychiatric advice except in rare and isolated cases where referrals are made by a judge to a clinic. Probation, too, should have the added tool of mental therapy to help it in the prevention of future crime.

The more progressive police districts of the county have taken upon themselves (outside the strict letter of the law) the role of sympathetic counsellor to first offenders and their families. Many boys are saved the stigma of being "mugged" and fingerprinted, and are turned away from the road to crime by quiet police counselling. Since it seems impractical for all police districts to operate in this manner, a county agency, similarly motivated, should be established.

The guidance director of one school district goes further than this. It is in the school, he says, that potential delinquent tendencies are first observed. The counsellor has little authority to do anything about it. He cannot force the parents or the disturbed child to see a psychiatrist. He is compelled, in other words, to wait until the child's behavior erupts into crime or violence.

This schoolman urges the setting up of the necessary machinery with the courts and probation officers to bring the potential delinquent and his parents into the reach of mental therapy before, not after, a serious offense.

4. More County and State Financial Aid.

The health of its citizens has traditionally been the responsibility of local and state government, but mental illness, which outnumbers all the other illnesses put together, has been the "poor relation" in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. If it were not for Community Chests, foundations, private contributions and endowment income, this county's mental health services would be only half what they are today. Since another 20% of the cost of the clinics comes from patients' fees, this means that less than a third of the cost is being borne by tax dollars. This committee feels that private contributions and foundation grants should be continued, but should be allocated to research and capital additions, not to operating expenses.

Since the State has assumed the responsibility for institutional care of acutely disturbed patients, it would seem only good business sense for the State to invest now to save later. A child successfully treated becomes a well-adjusted and productive adult. A child not treated often becomes an inmate for an indefinite number of years. As in other illnesses, the sooner diagnosis is made and treatment begun, the better the chances for recovery.

This county, reputedly the wealthiest in the world, must also pick up a larger share of the cost. In the past decade its grant for mental health has increased from a pitiful \$5,000 to a scarcely less pitiful \$12,000.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

1. Better Mental Health Education -- for Teachers.

The committee deplores the tendency to load upon the schools all the duties and responsibilities of parenthood, but can find no satisfactory substitute agency when parents are unable or unwilling to assume that responsibility themselves.

As any psychiatrist knows, mental disturbance in children stems from a mental disturbance in some adult, usually the parents. In this sense, mental illness is "inherited" from parents who are not themselves well adjusted.

The child's disturbance may not be evident to his parents. Alone, and at home, the youngster may seem perfectly normal. The troubles usually show up, though, when Junior goes to school. He is thrust, for the first time in his life, into a group. Within that group his actions are at once obviously abnormal.

Now Teacher sees what Mama didn't see -- that Junior is ill. What can and should the school do?

First, and probably most important, the teacher should be well-balanced himself. Second, he should have enough mental health education to recognize what he is observing in his pupils.

This committee urges the teaching, in teachers' colleges, of at least the fundamentals of mental health and abnormality in children. It urges, further, careful screening of applicants for teaching jobs to eliminate the emotionally unfit.

2. Group Therapy in the Schools.

Already well-developed in some public and private schools in the county are programs which utilize the normal healthy activities of well-adjusted children to "cure" the maladjusted.

This may start as early as the third grade. The abnormally shy child, for example, is persuaded by pressure from classmates to take part in some class project - - even if only a trip to a museum. Gradually the other youngsters coax the shy one into more and more activities until the shyness disappears.

Many high schools have leadership groups, composed of captains of teams, presidents of clubs, etc., to whom guidance counsellors explain problems of behavior. All recognize the fact that it is the maladjusted who take part in no activities. The leaders are taught how to recognize and deal with such students. By their awareness they can frequently help.

Mental Health

3. Better Mental Health Education -- for Future Parents.

The committee recognizes the fact that mental health begins with parents, but feels helpless in suggesting any alternative way of reaching those parents who need counseling the most, other than instructing those who will, in the not too distant future, become parents.

Many schools are already doing this. It should be unanimous. There are many names for this program, but basically it is preparation for family living. Some schools call it health education; others correlate it into their science courses. Whatever the name, it is an attempt to instruct girls and boys on how to bring up their own girls and boys one day -- without being too severe, or too permissive.

4. More "Special" Classes.

A few schools in the county have set up special classes for disturbed children -- and their mothers! It may be necessary for the State Legislature to appropriate money for such classes. As now practiced, these classes are limited to an hour or so a day, with the disturbed youngsters joining their classmates for the rest of the curriculum.

CONCLUSION

Mental and emotional disturbances are nourished by tensions. Since there seems little likelihood that the pace and anxieties of 20th Century living will be lessened in the next decade, all of Society's forces must work together first to recognize the problem, then to find the personnel, the facilities and the money to combat it.

Interested private citizens have taken the initiative in Montgomery County, as they have in many other areas of the State and Nation, but the problem has grown beyond their resources. Now government must take a larger share in this important enterprise.

Respectfully submitted,

Ellwood C. Parry, Jr.

September 28, 1959

SUBSTITUTE FAMILY CARE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Since there is no single channel for requests (referral or information) the over-all picture in Montgomery County is spotty, inaccurate and incomplete.

Present agencies offer a limited service in this county. Serious gaps in foster home care are evidenced in the relatively few homes available for disturbed and troubled children, handicapped children, adolescents and negro infants. There is no foster home care for unwed mothers. In addition, voluntary services are unable to continue placement if family doesn't meet C. I. D. requirements (regardless of the best interests of the child), or if the C. I. D. doesn't provide financial support. There is little on-going work with parents, which further separates the child from the family, and finally, the apathetic attitude of the agencies widens the gap of inadequacies of foster homes for difficult children, or exploring resources possibilities.

There is no planned or supervised foster day care in Montgomery County. There is no homemaker service in this county, either.

In institutional child care, there are unfilled needs for facilities and services for children from 13 to 15 years old, older adolescents, emotionally disturbed children of all ages, those released from correctional schools, temporary or short-term care for disturbed children.

No Montgomery County institution has the service of a full-time case worker (except Rivercrest), and none has the service of a qualified group worker.

Foster home care, foster day care, homemaker service, group day care and institutional care can only be effective if offered in conjunction with other services which strengthen and support children and their families. More funds and trained personnel would of course improve the situation, but alone will not provide the answer we are seeking; we need total child care. Certainly, the development of a central intake and referral service would seem essential at this point. Present services should be improved and expanded, new resources explored, and serious long range planning set up in order to discontinue uncorrelated and segmented and costly services which we now have.

There are many children in Montgomery County who receive good care. There are also many unserved children and there are many improperly served children.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

Youth employment has taken on quite a new face in the last ten years and prospects are that by 1965 there will be even more drastic changes needed to take care of an estimated 5 million more young workers in the nation's labor force. Most of these future workers are in our schools and we should endeavor to impress upon them the need to remain in school to get as much education as their abilities warrant. Later unemployment among school drop-outs is consistently more prevalent than for those youths who have more schooling.

Having a job is important to most adolescent boys and girls. The sense of accomplishment is a necessary part of growth to lay the ground work for future responsibility as workers, parents and possibly as employers. To be prepared for life youth must be fully prepared to make a living.

Youth must be prepared to assume responsibility in an adult world. The guidance received from parents, school, church and employer is often the nucleus that determines the productivity and satisfaction of doing a good job. Early employment experiences tend to impress and remain with youth. If these are satisfying and rewarding, these youths become contributing members of society - - a society consistently more demanding, needing more skilled workers with a higher level of education and those with a moral sense of responsibility to contribute more than they in turn have taken from it.

Education is a way of doing and thinking in a manner in which one did not do before. This points up the fact that youth, the greatest asset of our country, should avail themselves of the opportunities provided in our school systems to prepare their minds and bodies for future responsibilities they will have to assume if we as a nation are to remain strong and contribute to the well-being of all humanity. The economic strength of any nation depends to a large extent on the skill, initiatives and capabilities of its inhabitants.

Child Labor Legislation is important and necessary to protect the young worker. Child labor laws alone will not prevent child labor. They are designed and enacted as a protective shield for those unable to control their working conditions. These laws are only as good as the enforcement thereof. Corrections and additions to the Child Labor Law are sometimes necessary in order not to restrict needlessly the opportunities of youth. In the United States there are approximately 2,000 inspectors with only about 476 of them concentrated on women's and children's laws. In Pennsylvania we have a force of about 38 women concentrating solely on the problems relating to the welfare of women and children. We are doing a good job through perseverance and hard work of administrative personnel. Satisfaction of helping is most rewarding.

In the past year, the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry has accomplished a great deal "legislative wise". For the first time in 22 years there are minimum wage rates affecting women and all minors.

The wage set is a fair standard for each industry. These mandatory minimums are effective in the retail, hotel, motel and restaurant trades with a Directory Order in the Laundry and Dry Cleaning Industry.

Most employment of youth is in the retail trade, restaurants, amusement parks, country clubs, service stations, etc., with a limited number of youths in factory work. There has been no noticeable replacement of youth by automation.

In 1957 there were 64,628 vacation employment certificates issued by the Department of Public Instruction through local school issuing officers; boys - 34,078 (52.7%) and girls - 30,550 (47.3%). The largest percentage of certificates was issued for occupations in the mercantile trade (42.2%), with hotels, restaurants, etc. next with (15.8%) and other occupations with (15.4%).

There seems to be a marked difference in percentage of occupations represented in certificates issued for general employment. Here, the manufacturing and mechanical occupations lead the field with 31.9%, office work 25.4%, mercantile 18.9% and other 10.4%. The number of general employment certificates issued in 1957 were 29,763; boys - 13,700 (46%) and girls 16,063 (54%) with 58.3% in the 17 year group.

As is indicated by a bill (H. R. 1356) presently before the Legislature, there is a pressing need for regulations to cover children and young people employed on large commercial farms in Pennsylvania. The bill would regulate the number of hours they could work on farms but exclude work on the family farm and farms with less than 8 employees. Regulations would also cover the use of dangerous machinery, especially tractors.

The number of children affected extends into the thousands, and includes those brought from larger cities on the regular day haul basis. The seriousness of the problem is indicated by the fact that no accurate figures are available, due to the highly informal way in which such work is arranged for.

Most severe needs are encountered by youth in not being able to apply their abilities properly. The right guide to education, the right job, proper attitude toward self and community are pressing needs. These can be impressed upon youth only through the cooperative efforts of parents, school, community and of youth themselves. Youth is first to recognize this need and the last to seek it -- not through ignorance or fear but because it may limit their material or social desires. To "belong" has been over-emphasized. We need individuality, creativeness and above all, respect for each other in his manner of achievement.

The needs of youth are many; it's the wise employer who respects and aids his youthful employee. He can become his most valuable asset if properly guided. The opportunities offered in a community, however good, help only the people they reach.

Good publicity of job opportunities, aid in job application, instructions in phases of Social Security Laws and Unemployment Compensation are all a part of community responsibility and the young worker should be made aware of the benefits he can derive from them.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Strengthen school programs by extending vocational guidance.
2. Easier participation in community activities by helping youth find ways to participate.
3. Acquaint employers with responsibility toward youth employment -- working conditions, Child Labor Laws and labor standards.
4. Insure personnel with a desire to further youth programs with a keen interest in youth itself.
5. Support for effective enforcement of Child Labor Laws.

Leila F. Roney, Labor Inspector
Department Labor & Industry
Bureau of Women & Children

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Certain conclusions seem to stand out. Montgomery County is a good County. We are fortunate that most of our families are relatively stable, that overcrowding is practically non-existent, that most of our citizens are fairly prosperous and that there are already many agencies and facilities for helping our children and youth.

Of course we have our problems and there is plenty of work to be done. Our main areas of concern regarding children and youth are listed in several places in this report (for instance, the "Priority Needs" section).

When we try to get to the real core of how to meet these specific needs in each area of concern, three major factors stand out. These are basic problems in themselves. These basic problems are 1) Planning and Coordination, 2) Personnel and 3) Financing.

A great deal of time and thought, by many people in this state, have gone into trying to solve the problems of Personnel and Financing. Continued efforts are needed to achieve effective recruitment programs, good legislation and a fair sharing of financial burdens created by the needs of children and youth.

It is in the field of Planning and Coordination that we badly need improvement in this County. This is primarily a local responsibility, but requires partnership between state and local agencies, both public and voluntary. We have a Planning Commission for the protection of our physical resources. Now we need a Planning Commission for the greatest resource we have -- our Children.

We need to have a cooperative effort by representatives of every agency or institution that has to do with care of children and youth. Such a group could work on streamlining our over-all program. Together, they could try to find wise solutions to the problems that need concerted effort. If the writing of this report could accomplish improvement in this one area, it would be very worthwhile. Many another problem would be solved because of the solution to this one.

The following is a list of recommendations we would make. These are listed according to local (County) or State responsibilities or both. Of course, there is room for differing opinions about this division of responsibility. Some other committee might list them differently.

FOR COUNTY AND LOCAL ACTION

1. Long Range Planning Committee.

A committee of representatives from all agencies and groups having to do with children and youth in this county with a cooperative, objective attitude, could make great strides in improving, expanding and streamlining existing services. This committee could consider and find ways to wisely and efficiently solve the following needs which should have prompt attention, as well as others that arise.

- A. A central intake and referral service.
- B. Foster homes for emotionally disturbed children.
- C. Foster day care.
- D. Homemaker Service.
- E. Education of parents as to their responsibilities.
- F. Education of public about agencies and services available to help them.
- G. Elimination of any outdated, overlapping or over-costly agencies or services.
- H. Development of new resources.
- I. Extension of Family Service to include all areas of the county.

FOR STATE ACTION

1. No state action is necessary on setting up a Long Range Planning Committee, if the local community will take the responsibility for themselves.

- A. None.
- B. State should consider subsidizing foster homes for emotionally disturbed children as part of Mental Health Program.
- C. State should set standards regarding foster day care.
- D. None.
- E. Share with counties any helpful programs or material on this subject.
- F. None.
- G. Carry the merger of the Department of Public Welfare to the local level.
- H. Stimulate financing plans which will encourage more local funds in partnership with state funds.
- I. None.

LOCAL ACTION (continued)

2. Improvements in Educational Field

Educators with help and support from government officials and the taxpayers should:

A. Constantly improve the quality of our teachers by raising standards, salaries, improving recruitment programs, etc.

It is obvious that we also will need more teachers as our school population increases.

B. Continued improvement and extension of programs for gifted children and modernized courses, particularly in mathematics, science and foreign languages.

C. Expanded guidance programs in our schools.

D. Area Technical-Vocational school or schools where boys and girls can train for a vocation while they are taking the essential academic subjects. Initiative and planning should come from County School Board.

E. There are many areas where there is no library service and some where it is poor.

F. Program to help emotionally disturbed children. This needs teachers with some special training. Also a program in teachers colleges of some training in emotional disturbances. The school is often the first

STATE ACTION (continued)

A. Continued support through existing programs.

B. At present time, these programs are probably best carried out locally within each School program. State could help with planning and ideas.

C. Local except as presently aided by Federal Funds.

D. State would give aid financially with such a program under existing law.

E. The local communities should be interested enough to take the initiative for planning for their library. If a Library System that would reach all parts of the State is established, local library should receive aid based on meeting certain standards.

F. This could be a cooperative effort on a State-

LOCAL ACTION (continued)	STATE ACTION (continued)
<p>3. <u>Mental Health Needs</u></p> <p>The County, as well as the State, should shoulder more of the financial burden of Mental Health services. Private funds should be freed for research and capital additions. Our goals in this field are:</p> <p>A. Expand our present facilities with special emphasis on increased help for the 3-6 age group. This calls for more money and more personnel.</p> <p>B. "Care" type homes for seriously disturbed children during their period of treatment or as needed.</p> <p>C. Expanded use of mental health services within juvenile court and probation office to help children before their behavior erupts in a serious act.</p> <p>D. Better Mental Health Education for teachers. (This is mentioned in the goal suggested in Section 2-F of this outline).</p> <p>E. Specialized programs within the school system which would be constructive, preventive measures in the Mental Health Field such as :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Group Therapy Program 2. Education for Parenthood 	<p>The State, by supporting good local Mental Health Services to children should be able to save money on Institutional Care in the future.</p> <p>A. Financial aid.</p> <p>B. Subsidies for such homes, which would cost less than institutional care and would often be more desirable for the individual.</p> <p>C. Largely a local responsibility.</p> <p>D. Same as 2-F.</p> <p>E. Financial help.</p>

4. Situations Regarding Employment of Youth Need
Publicity.

There are probably few areas regarding children and youth where the public is more ignorant. It seems that unless some child personally connected with us gets a job or unless we employ young people, we tend to know little about the situation of employment of youth. These seem to be some of the ideals for which to strive:

- A. Vocational guidance - to help young people find the right jobs, where to go for help and to be informed of Labor Laws, etc.
- B. Employers should know the Child Labor Laws and should be urged to spend time and effort helping young employees get started in their jobs.
- C. We need an employment service for teenagers, particularly in finding summer jobs.
- D. Educating high school students on the advantages of graduating from high school rather than dropping out. (An Area Technical-Vocational School as suggested under Education would undoubtedly help cut down on "drop-outs".)

5. Statistical and Survey Department Needed in
this County.

Since there have been remarkable strides in Labor Laws affecting children during the past ten years, we see only the need to keep up the good work. The system of having representatives like Mrs. Roney to check any breaking of the law and to give advice and help to those who need it seems good, especially if all representatives are as conscientious and of as fine character. We would like, however, to see more publicizing of such a service. People often do not know where to turn when they have some problem in this category.

One other suggestion has been brought to our attention. A boy or girl graduating from high school before age 18 and ready to go to work is subject to Child Labor Laws which include up to 18 years of age. Perhaps the laws could exclude high school graduates even though under 18.

Perhaps some financial aid to a statistical and survey department at a County level could be given with the thought that it would be helpful to statistical agencies on a state level.

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Southampton

Only Copy

REPORT FOR 1960 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH
FROM
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY STEERING COMMITTEE

County Co-ordinator
County Chairman

Robert A. Harding
Mrs. Robert F. Kiefer

William Kinney
Paul Martin
Lionel Lane
Edward Tracy
Mrs. Jack Paul
Mrs. Stanley Yetter
Mrs. LeRoy Duncan
Mrs. Herman Hahn
Mrs. William Tollinger
Donald Young
Rev. Luther Schaeffer
Miss Mary Eakle
Mrs. Ada Bull
Hugh C. Roberts
Mrs. Joseph Reno
Arthur McCracken
Herbert F. Cobley
F. C. Benfield
Chauncey Davis
Samuel Lewis
Miss Mary L. Shuster
Mrs. Willard Lugg
Mrs. Robert Somers
Mrs. Griffith Clark
Miss Ruth Leh
Ronald Young
Rabbi Alexander Feinsilver
Leon Zimmerman
Prof. Marshall Brown
B. D. LaRue
Leo Bartow

Probation Officer
Juvenile Officer
Family Service
Superintendent, Easton Schools
City Council PTA
County Council PTA
High School PTA
AAUW
Girl Scouts
Bureau of Employment
Clergy
Visiting nurses
Community Council
Juvenile Court Advisory
County Medical Auxiliary
Radio
Superintendent, Nazareth Area Schools
High School Principal
YMCA
County Agent
Children's Aid
County Federation of Womens Clubs
4 H Clubs
YWCA
Librarian
Junior Chamber of Commerce

Jewish Community Center
Lafayette College
County Department of Special Education
Recreation Director

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

On October 9, 1959, twenty-eight of the thirty-one members of the steering committee met in Nazareth Area High School. This group represented service clubs, civic organizations, youth service groups, health and welfare agencies and church representatives from all parts of the county.

Following a thorough study of the themes recommended by the National Committee, this group chose the following as being of major interest in this county:

- "Youth and the Family"
- "Normal Youth and Youth With Special Abilities"
- "Youth Without Skills"
- "Emotionally Disturbed Children and Youth"
- "Youth Against Society"
- "Employment of Youth"

Sub-committee chairmen were selected from those present; all others were assigned to a committee of their interest. These various study committees were to expand and be representative of the entire county in studying the themes. After all studies are completed a compiled county report will be filed.

It was the wish of this group to hold a Parent and Youth Conference to further explore the findings of the study groups. Immediate plans were formulated for this to be held on December 12, 1959, from 9:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. in the Nazareth Area High School.

The various sub-committees met frequently prior to the conference. Following is a summation of their findings.

Both the press and radio were most cooperative in their coverage of the many meetings. That the people of this county are vitally interested in Children and Youth was evidenced in their willingness to work with and serve on the many committees.

It is the general intent of this group that periodic meetings of the steering committee should be held in the coming years to assure us of better community facilities for children and youth by the implementation of these many recommendations.

Robert A. Harding, Coordinator
Mrs. Robert F. Kiefer, Chairman

PART ONE

COMMITTEE REPORTS

January 15, 1960

Report of the Committee on "Youth and the Family"
1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth

Purpose

The purpose of this committee is to present pertinent information and suggestions as to the best means of strengthening the parent-youth and overall family relationships in this period of changing cultural patterns and to consider the provision of substitute family care which is herein interpreted to mean those organized forces tending to complement parental care. It is our further purpose to present this information and the suggestions we have processed in a manner suitable for incorporation in the total Northampton County report of the White House Conference on Children and Youth, 1960.

Personnel

The members of this committee are:

Mr. Leslie Bartow, Director of Recreation, Borough of Northampton, Pennsylvania
Mr. Chauncey Davis, General Secretary, YMCA, Nazareth, Pennsylvania
Miss Mary M. Eakle, Executive Director, Visiting Nurse Association of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
Mrs. Seymour Ervin, Executive Director, Visiting Nurse Association of Easton, Pennsylvania
Mr. Robert Keiber, County Supervisor, Northampton County Board of Assistance, Easton, Pennsylvania
Mrs. Floyd Laubach, President, Board of Directors, Easton School District
Mrs. Jack Paul, President, Central Council Parent-Teachers Association, Easton, Pennsylvania
Mr. Edward Tracy, Superintendent, Easton-Forks Joint School System and Easton Area Joint High School System, Chairman
Mr. Leon Zimmerman, Program Director, Jewish Community Center, Easton, Pennsylvania

Appreciation is also expressed to the following agencies and organizations which provided information and assistance:

The Family Service Organization of Northampton County
The Easton Bureau of Recreation
The Guidance Center of Northampton and Monroe Counties
The Jewish Community Center of Easton and Vicinity
The Visiting Nurse Association of Easton
The Visiting Nurse Association of Bethlehem
Northampton County Board of Assistance
The Easton City Council Parent Education Study Group

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The Girl Scouts of America, Paxinosa Council
The Boy Scouts of America, Delaware Valley Council
Young Men's Christian Association of Bethlehem
The Easton-Forks Joint School System and Easton Area Joint
High School System
The Young Men's Christian Association of Nazareth
Recreation Commission, Borough of Northampton

Preface

This committee takes cognizance of the lofty motive of the parent committee: "to promote opportunities for children and youth and realize their full potential for a creative life in freedom and dignity." It also appreciates the possibilities and opportunities presented by a purposeful and directed group of lay and professional people inclined and dedicated to community service and focusing their attention upon social conditions existing within Northampton County.

To best serve our specific function, as described in the preceding purpose, this committee has adopted certain restrictions which are:

- (a) The recognition that this is one of six committees surveying conditions within Northampton County. To best serve our purpose, it became this committee's intention to concentrate upon the specific area of our concern and to avoid infringement in depth upon the areas of consideration of the other five committees.
- (b) The severe time limitation imposed upon this committee has necessitated the dispensing with various procedures and devices which might otherwise have been employed with value. This refers to surveys, discussion meetings with representative segments of our community, testing sessions, study groups and the like.
- (c) We have depended upon the experience and training of our committee personnel and, wherever possible, relied upon information gathered from reports of agencies and individuals considered to be authoritative locally. A conscious attempt has been made to avoid the inclusion of personal theory and opinion unsubstantiated by facts and not measurable as integral parts of this report.

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- (d) In the indication of certain factors of cultural change, the committee does not specify its opinion as to their deleterious or beneficial aspects. This is intentional.

Fundamental Conclusions

The single, most obvious conclusion reached by the committee was that social conditions affecting the family relationship currently within Northampton County do not tend to be adverse or especially harmful. There are no major phenomena which tend to produce traumatic experiences above those conditions which must be considered "normal," within our scope of measuring the significance of this expression. That is to say that area families are not now confronted with extreme problems of economic depression, integration of unfamiliar ethnic groups toward which there might be antagonism, the detrimental lack of organized social forces or acute manifestations of social disorder.

Conversely, the committee was not sanguine enough to expect a Utopian condition whereby social ills would not be manifest and that the millennium of plenty and thoroughly satisfactory social service did exist. Rather, the group's original contention that the dynamic nature of social conditions within Northampton County would indicate a state of healthy flux was borne out.

It can be considered as fortunate and beneficial that no single social malady demands the attention of our organized social forces and that they are available to lend their efforts to the overall improvement of conditions rather than the alleviation of a single problem.

We have also determined that conditions have not remained static over the past generation and that the changes are significant. A considerable portion of the committee's deliberations was given over to the determination of these cultural changes and their meaning locally. The changing cultural pattern has produced many alterations which can be considered as progress. Other changes tend to be detrimental and there are even marginal effects of the progressive changes which tend to be injurious to our society and especially to the family unit.

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Changing Cultural Patterns

These are, in the committee's opinion, the major cultural changes affecting us in Northampton County:

- (a) Mobility of Youth: The tremendously increased mobility of the total population has its most dramatic expression in the greater mobility of youth over the previous generation. The greater accessibility of automobiles to youth has its healthy aspects such as the broadening of vistas, the development of wider friendship circles and the ability to participate with diverse cultural groups. Conversely, the too-easy availability of automobiles has allowed youth to escape both parental controls and the social inhibitions normally imposed by the social institutions to which they belong. Without these restraints and with the acquisition of a certain anonymity derived from a foreign environment, certain behavior which would be unacceptable and even punishable "at home" has resulted.
- (b) Patterns of Suburbia: The trend toward decentralized living indicated here is intended to convey the movement of families not only to the suburbs but from area to area within the municipal boundaries. Even these changes involving less distance geographically produce social distance changes which are significant. Suburban living has evolved codes of behavior in variance with the codes prevailing in the past generation. For the most part, the physical changes are beneficial and in this respect we refer to the improvement of family housing, the pride of ownership and the care needed to maintain these establishments, the greater convenience of these quarters and the increased respect for property. On the debit side of the ledger, there are these indications: the emphasis on the material aspects of life and the considerable efforts of both fathers and mothers to maintain these homes, appliances and automobiles which are concomitant to suburban living; the seeking of status signified by certain material possessions and customs which tend to promote class distinction; and the indulgence of families in certain unhealthy customs and the expression of various attitudes inimical to the proper upbringing of children and the stability of the family unit.
- (c) Working Mothers: The phenomena of working mothers is significant. It appears that mothers join the work force because of the increasing cost of living and the increased

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cost of maintaining the level of comfort they wish to provide their families. Mothers who are employed tend to delegate the rearing and care of their children to grandparents or domestics and lessen, in many instances, their influence and control over their offspring. They also tend to renounce the traditional maternal role or else dilute it through the assumption of their duties as a family provider. Children who learn either by direct example or through the training taught by mothers are bereft, to a degree, of these benefits. Add to this the ever-increasing practice of "moonlighting" by fathers, the practice of maintaining two jobs, and the total time devoted by parents to being with their families is considerably decreased.

- (d) Changing Roles of Parents: Because of the factors expounded in the preceding paragraphs, the traditional role of parents has been changing. It is the committee's contention that this is detrimental to the family unit. There are other factors involved as well. For example, parents have relinquished various traditional duties to social agencies. The schools and teachers instruct the young. Social agencies and social workers aid their social development. Recreational organizations, coaches and counselors teach them skills. Add to this vestiges of the permissive training which disallowed commanding a child or applying stringent discipline and a modern situation emerges.

The parent, while relying on these social forces, tends to assume the lesser role of a comrade, or a "buddy" or a counselor or a coach toward their children. The abdication of the traditional relationship of parent and child is harmful. The agents of the social institutions generally do not, and should not, perform the function of the parent but rather provide complementary service to augment family training. These changing roles have, all too often, resulted in an atrophying of the basic parental authority and discipline.

- (e) Our Economy of Abundance: Families in Northampton County are economically better off than the previous generation and immeasurably more secure than families of two generations ago. This is not a total picture because there are families whose primary difficulties stem from poverty, but basically, Northampton County is not so financially stricken as to affect all social processes. The benefits related to this condition are obvious. The committee, however, wishes to indicate

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certain results of this condition which are in force. Children are accustoming themselves to this economy of abundance because many of them have known no other way of life. However, their parents who experienced the bleak, hungry and insecure days of the depression of the 1930's have a different sense of values.

- (f) Current Mores and Folkways: The committee appreciates the impropriety of its commenting negatively or positively on many mores and folkways in the context of rendering a moral judgment. However, some of the widespread practices are looked upon askance by most elements in our society because they have produced harmful results and their moderation is generally subscribed to by the majority of people. Manners have become less formal and more casual. Without wishing to create the impression of adhering to a Victorian standard, the committee notes that intimate relationships are more easily and more quickly established. Also, that a firmer code of social behavior universally accepted would be beneficial to youth in that such standards of conduct would offer a more positive guide for them. The media of mass communication has tended to publicize the moral laxity and "offbeat" behavior of the famous and the notorious and, all too frequently, impressionable youth has accepted this type of behavior as typical and acceptable and imitated it. These freer lines of communication tend to present behavior patterns to the young often of an alien nature to them. The neglect of some families and some social institutions to expound more forcefully the standards in which they believe has allowed the youth to adopt their own mores and folkways without mature guidance.
- (g) The Return to the Church and Synagogue: An interesting manifestation is the return to our religious institutions. This connotes an increase in religious affiliation over the past two generations and a related program of church building and program expansion. While there is this return to worship and to religious education, the question of a like return to the moral and ethical precepts of religions on the part of these same congregants is not so evident. Therefore, it might be that a return to the church and synagogue is an indication of the social acceptability in our time of such affiliation as well as an intellectual curiosity but there is an obscurity about the acceptance of the moral religious codes.

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- (h) The Necessity for Military Service: The advent of Universal Military Training adds another "phase" to the life of our young adult men. It also delays the earning years of youth, marriage, and the establishment of homes.
- (i) The Tendency Toward Higher Education: Increasingly more and more youth are going on to colleges and training schools above the high school level. This means longer reliance on the family for financial support and the parents usually look forward to the necessity of providing financial assistance. Once again, marriage and home-making are delayed. The industrial work force is deprived of the services of these youth. However, these young people experience adult drives and motivations while encumbered by the restrictions of youth, thereby producing stress situations and conflicts.
- (j) The Extremes of "Youth Must be Served": The tremendous drive of parents to provide more material benefits for their children than they themselves enjoyed and the pressure of conformity to provide these artifacts in profuse quantity has produced a situation whereby the attitude seems to be "youth must be served at any cost." Such circumstances tend to give youth advantages and benefits without a reciprocal responsibility on their part and such easy accessibility tends to diminish the value of these benefits for youth. The committee feels that this tends to create an immaturity on the part of youth and a lessening of drive and ambition which can be considered as detrimental.
- (k) Physical Fitness and Skills: Although this committee did not reach any conclusions on this matter, because of the difficulty of measuring the extent of it, its overall sentiment on the matter of physical fitness of our youth is interesting. It is generally believed that there exists a lack of physical fitness and physical skills that should be remedied. The high rate of rejection by the military forces is considered to be significant. The growing concept of "specialization" in sports as well as the increase of spectator sports and the growth of recreational games rather than athletic games is of serious concern. The question which transcends even these considerations is that our youth may lack the mental and moral stamina as well as physical capacity, as interpreted by some authorities after their study of the performance of our armed forces during the Korean conflict.

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Indications of Health Service in Northampton County

This committee believes that the social agencies and community services within Northampton County are cognizant of and properly structured to deal with the problems manifest here. Because of the lack of any single problem so severe as to demand the total attention of these social forces, the opportunity of improving our social services and alleviating those social ills prevailing is excellent.

This committee does not propose the establishment of any new and separate functional agency but does recommend the extension of the work of some already existing institutions, a greater emphasis on certain services and the establishment of various relationships, some of which might be considered new to the area and others representing a quicker evolution of a process already operative.

It also recommends that the findings herein contained be disseminated as widely as possible for discussion and action.

Suggestions for Improvements

In the Area of the Public School: The school can and should accomplish more in its efforts to educate youth more thoroughly as to the limits of their independence; to the extent of their duties, obligations and responsibilities. The schools should begin this training at an earlier age than they do now.

Specifically, in the elementary school, classes should remain small, not over 25 pupils in any one class. Such classes should be taught by competent teachers. The teaching should include the basic fundamentals. Just as important, however, should be a direct attempt on the part of the school to come to an understanding of the pupil that would include complete information about a pupil's ability, capabilities, interests, manual and mental skills, physical well-being, emotional well-being and family background. To obtain such information, the elementary school program must include guidance and home-school visitation experts in a much larger number than is provided currently.

Emphasis should be placed much more on the spiritual rather than the material aspects of life. The emphasis should begin in grade one and continue throughout a student's school career. This can and should be done without infringing on the tenets of any religious group and does not involve the introduction of religion in our public schools or presuppose that any alliance should be made between our schools and religious institutions.

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Throughout the school system, the ideals and values of our American way of life must be taught again and again and again. Self-discipline, ethical, moral and attainment standards of all types must be maintained at a high level. At the high school level, subject matter courses in family living, parent education and life in a modern world should be required subjects in varying emphasis for all students.

The school and social and welfare agencies of the community must cooperate more fully than they do now. It is recognized that the schools and these agencies can develop complementary relationships which would be of extreme value. Schools can make referrals to these accredited agencies and mutually accomplish the establishment and improvement of the youth's character and ability profile.

To avoid detrimental duplication of services and to coordinate this work, a coordinating council composed of these social agencies, the school and the church could accomplish wonders through understanding mutual problems, goals and approaches. Specific areas of influence could be clearly defined, time sequences developed and policies established.

Parent education is another approach to the alleviation of these social problems. Parent education courses of many different types must be included in adult education programs and schools. Parents should be encouraged to study in this area. Parent education study groups in the PTAs should become a standing committee in every PTA unit in the state and nation. Almost without exception, the social agencies contacted indicated parent apathy or unconcern as a chief problem.

The media of mass communication should encourage and publicize the value of parent education. The social, welfare and church agencies should play their parts also in the development of these programs. A concerted effort should be made to more positively identify the roles, skills and functions of teachers, social workers and clergy in this realm.

In the Area of the Social Agencies: In addition to the methods described in the foregoing, these recommendations are offered:

Premarital counseling and marriage counseling are now provided on a limited basis only. Counseling should be available to all people who require it regardless of geographic location or financial means. This service should also have sufficient staff to provide the necessary counseling.

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Education for young parents in principles of physical, mental and emotional growth and development of children should be provided to a greater and more organized extent than now available.

Homemaker services are not provided in Northampton County. Need for such a service exists and should be available to carry a family over a crisis when the mother or father must be absent or are incapacitated. This service should be available to all families, regardless of means or location.

Cooperative planning for recreation should be accelerated. The fullest use of recreational opportunities and the effective development of additional ones call for the establishment of coordinated plans on all levels of operation.

A more effective program of public relations in recreation is needed to make the public more aware of available opportunities, to bring about a more intensive use of existing services and facilities.

Group work agencies should emphasize family programming to a greater extent. Rather than merely providing facilities and stewardship over patrons using these facilities, these agencies should be concerned with the development of youth to:

- (a) Help develop more mature and responsible youth and encourage them to work for things of lasting value to the fullest extent of their capacities.
- (b) Develop leadership abilities
- (c) Be more critical about conformity and not accept a mediocre pattern or some level of conduct sub-standard to that promoted by their family or social grouping
- (d) Develop firm loyalties to those causes and institutions and beliefs meriting them and to recognize their social obligations and accept the concept of service to others
- (d) Develop a full spectrum of interests rather than utilize fewer skills
- (f) Encourage and provide for a full regimen of physical training and development not only calculated to "win the game" but geared to develop sound bodies, reactions and attitudes as well as skills
- (g) Help develop, with and through the family, a code of ethics for youth.

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- (h) Provide public recognition for achievement made by the youth in worthwhile endeavor
- (i) Provide trained, sympathetic guidance to youth as well as special training and guidance for the atypical child and the child who requires additional assistance.

In the Area of Public Assistance: According to the committee's findings, there are two primary inadequacies which should be corrected in Northampton County. They are the inadequacy of public assistance grants for persons under sixty-five years of age and the inadequacy of services other than financial for all persons receiving assistance. Families condemned to sub-standard living conditions tend to create social problems. The problem of chronic dependency, extending into the second and third generations exists in Northampton County. Adequate grants would go far toward eliminating this condition. Furthermore, there ought to be a greater commitment for the development of constructive services rather than temporal crash programs. This would allow earlier efforts to discover, treat and break the habit of chronic dependency. Also, there should be more qualified staff personnel to deal with these problems as well as a strengthened program of dissemination of information and encouragement of citizen participation.

WILSON BOROUGH AREA HIGH SCHOOL

EASTON, PENNA.

A discussion was held in Problems of Democracy classes, in connection with preparations for the White House Conference on Children and Youth.

The discussions centered around Juvenile Delinquency and its causes.

In general, the class felt:

1. Parents must assume a large part of the responsibility for the behavior of their children, and should be held responsible by the law.
2. That parents do not have a desirable amount of control because of basic misunderstanding, or lack of communications between the parents and child.
3. In order to rectify this situation, teenagers should be considered full family members with found responsibilities and receive consideration of their opinions in regard to decisions.
4. The above statement should also apply to school.
5. For those cases of teenagers deemed incorrigible, adult punishments should apply when a teenager commits an "adult type" crime.
6. Adults must stop stereotyping all teenagers as "delinquents", for "if one gets the name, he might as well play the game."

These young people seem to be aware of the seriousness of the situation, and also of their responsibilities, but tend to blame their parents for making a bad situation worse.

PART TWO

HIGH SCHOOL CLASSROOM REPORTS

HAZARETH AREA HIGH SCHOOL

PROBLEMS OF DEMOCRACY

SUBJECT: YOUTH AGAINST CRIME

Causes of Juvenile Delinquency

- A. Broken home
 - 1. The right parental guidance is not present
- B. Poor Family Life
 - 1. No activity periods between parent and child
- C. Environmental Conditions
 - 1. Areas such as slums are breeders of juvenile delinquency
- D. Non-Religious background
- E. Poor Journalistic Discrimination
 - 1. Stories are always printed about the bad side of young people, with no reference of his background, such as family life.
- F. Bad Companionship
 - 1. Friends unworthy of individuals

Solution of Juvenile Delinquency

- A. Establish more places like Boys Town, Nebraska
 - 1. This would give the delinquent a feeling of security and a feeling of being wanted.
- B. Government handling of such individuals
 - 1. Special camps established where the delinquents could get out doors and do some kind of beneficial work.
- C. Parental Guidance
 - 1. Parents and children should spend more time together in some form of recreation enjoyed by all.
 - 2. Mutual trust between parent and child
 - 3. Problems should be discussed with parents
- D. Have the Juveniles help in solving their own problems.
 - 1. Have more opportunities in high school, such as a broader curriculum, trade schools
- E. More church participation for both parent and child.

NAZARETH AREA HIGH SCHOOL

Junior History Class

"How We Can Prevent Delinquency"

A. HOME as a contributing factor.

1. It is disorganized.
 - a. Inability to discuss problems with one another
 - b. Differences in opinions and interests
 - c. Times change and sometimes parents don't.
2. Fights among parents sometimes affect children.
3. Inability to say no.
 - a. Parents should say NO and mean it.
4. Not enough, or too much discipline.
 - a. Parents should not always give in, but should correct the child.
5. Absence of Religion, which would help the child to decide right from wrong.
 - a. Too much worship of the mighty dollar
 - b. Parents should always practice what they preach.

B. SCHOOL

1. Stronger school and religious program
 - a. Would help to eliminate delinquency
2. Dressing up for school
 - a. Improves behavior of students
3. Principal should be wise and just in dealing with problems
4. Teachers should be capable of teaching suitably.

C. HOW TO ELIMINATE DELINQUENCY

1. More, and better recreation centers
 - a. Each age group given activities up to or beyond their capabilities.

2. Parents should give more attention to their children's interests.
3. More mother-daughter and father-son clubs to promote better understanding and friendship.
4. Children should work toward a goal
 - a. Children should build and take care of what they make.
 - b. They should appreciate what they already have.
 - c. Adults should understand and co-operate.
5. Children should choose friends with high morals.
6. Leaders of groups should be eliminated so the others are free to be worked upon.
7. People who complain should help straighten out the problems.

CONCLUSIONS

There should be better understanding between adults and teenagers.

Parents and teenagers should have a strong religious background.

Teenagers should choose good friends and try to work with and help those on the wrong track.

Some adults think that all teenagers are bad and consider them too young to know anything. Teenagers should try hard to change the opinions of these prejudiced adults and together the problems of juvenile delinquency could be solved.

PART THREE

REPORT ON CONFERENCE FOR
PARENTS AND YOUTH

Part three of this report deals with the Northampton County Conference for Parents and Youth, held in Nazareth, Pennsylvania, on December 12, 1959. Approximately 150 parents and youth participated in the conference, which was composed of the following categories: addresses, discussion groups, and panel discussion. Since the keynote address, given by the Honorable William G. Barthold, President Judge of the Northampton County Courts, was so comprehensive and elucidating, it is included verbatim. Mrs. Lorna K. Sylvester, Executive Secretary of the Governor's Coordinating Committee, gave the conference participants an over-all review of the program in the state. Dr. William W. Watt, Head of the English Department, Lafayette College, summarized the conclusions and recommendations of the various workshops. The panel, with Dr. John Sandel, Assistant Superintendent of the Bethlehem Public Schools, as moderator, discussed the findings of the workshops.

The main points, conclusions, and recommendations of each group are herein reproduced without attempting to interpret or evaluate the findings.

Included in this report are copies of the program, the question guides, the discussion topics, questions for leaders, and a recorder's outline.

GROUP I--Youth And the Family--Leader, Mr. Edward Tracy,
Superintendent, Easton Public Schools

Main Points of Discussion:

1. Proper hour to return home after an evening out.
2. Working mothers
3. Church attendance

Conclusions and Recommendations

1. Reasonable hour set by joint agreement between parent and youth. Mutual trust enters into the reasonableness.
2. Working mothers of children in the adolescent age not as much a problem as those with children of pre-adolescent age.
3. Attendance at church should be required as a family activity.

GROUP II--Normal Youth and Youth with Special Abilities
Leader, Mrs. William Tollinger

Main Points of Discussion

1. Definition of Normal Youth-- people who are equally balanced.
2. Is it possible to teach a student how to study?
3. How can we better utilize our social resources?
In most schools the social activities are adequate.
More intellectual activities are to be encouraged.
4. Do we want a county technical high school?
5. How shall we determine weak and strong spots?
6. How can we motivate above-average students to take difficult subjects?

Conclusions and Recommendations

1. The discontent seems to indicate there should be more classes of foreign languages taught in high school.
2. Greater depth in the field of science should be taught. Pupils are taught and students learn was a distinction made by the group.
3. Guidance to help a student make up his mind what he wants to do.
4. There is a definite need for a junior college in the county.
5. Stress of the importance of recognition of student's abilities.
6. We should increase teachers' salaries to encourage our own students to become teachers and to get better teachers.
7. Intra-mural sports are important for developing character. Accepting responsibilities at an early age is very important.
8. Heterogeneous vs. homogeneous grouping. Since everyone gets something from someone the group recommended homogeneous grouping in heterogeneous classes.

GROUP II-B--Normal Youth and Youth with Special Abilities

Leader, Mrs. A. Beidler Bull

Main Points of Discussion

1. Homogeneous grouping.
2. The gifted child.
3. Parental influence.

Conclusions and Recommendations

1. Homogeneous grouping has more advantages than disadvantages.
2. Adult resistance to better educational practices for the gifted resolved itself into financial requirements.
3. The gifted child, to be well-rounded, should participate in outside activities.
4. Parental influence on adjustment of those with special ability is important.
5. Society should be educated on the importance of those with special abilities and give public recognition to academic achievement.

GROUP III--Emotionally Disturbed children and Youth

Leader--Mr. Newton Davenport, Supervisor of Special Education, Northampton County Public Schools

Main Points of Discussion

1. Pre-school--children come from delinquent families--parent education might help.
2. High School period is crucial--return to peers as soon as possible.
3. Guidance counseling--No provision for those having emotional problems.
4. This becomes a school problem since parents are unable to cope or are unable to finance.

Conclusions and Recommendations

1. Early diagnosis is important. The problem is how. One suggestion was to educate teachers to pick up problems.
2. In crucial high school years better guidance is needed. Educate parents to consult for any atypical behavior; educate students in mental health.

3. Competent professional school psychologist is essential in schools.
4. Professional psychological and psychiatric services should be available through schools. Churches can be of service also.

GROUP IV-A--Youth Against Society--Leader, Mr. Hugh O. Roberts

Main Points of Discussion

1. Causes of juvenile delinquency
 - a. Lack of parental guidance
 - b. Religion inadequate
 - c. Community activities do not reach the delinquent
 - d. Adult delinquency (speeding, drinking, etc.)
 - e. Lack of family unity--afraid to let the child grow up.
 - f. Cars and driving--parents give children material things instead of love. Children must work to support cars.

Conclusions and Recommendations

1. School guidance programs cannot replace love and unity in the home.
2. Take delinquent to church (the parents won't).
3. Better adult leadership for all groups outside of school.
4. Individual concern for one another.

GROUP IV-B--Youth Against Society--Leader, Mr. Truman Reese, Prin.
Wilson Area High School

Main Points of Discussion

1. Children who get into trouble or are prone to delinquency want help. There is a great need for counselling--teachers, scout leaders, church leaders, Y leaders. Many parents do not instill confidence in their children.
2. The problem of acceptance of the delinquency type by their peers.
3. Home and family relationships as a cure for delinquency--prone children.

Conclusions and Recommendations

1. Schools need more counsellors.
2. Children themselves in school or church recognize these delinquency types and make efforts to accept them.
3. More family group activities and efforts to understand young people growing up. Mothers should not work unless absolutely necessary.
4. Need for sense of belonging and recognition. Need for wholesome family relationship.

GROUP IV-C--Youth Against Society--Leader, Mrs. Joseph Reno

Main Points of Discussion

1. Family
2. Counselling
3. Attitude toward youth
4. Character building programs
5. Psychological evaluation and guidance

Conclusions and Recommendations

1. More family activities
2. Recommend a youth-student council to sit in an advisory capacity on city councils and school boards.
3. More parental supervision and discipline.
4. More religious training.
5. More facilities are needed for psychological guidance, since the waiting lists are long and treatment is inadequate.

GROUP V--Employment of Youth--Leader, Mr. Samuel Lewis, County Agent

Main Points of Discussion

1. Aid available in county for vocational guidance.

- a. Speakers available
 - b. Part-time programs available in certain lines of endeavor.
 - c. On job training available.
2. To go to work or to go to school.
- a. Economics involved.
 - b. Economics of the teaching profession.
3. Work opportunities for the 14-18 year old students governed by state regulations.
4. Education midway between high school and college to meet new technologies.
- a. 2 year colleges--junior colleges.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- 1. Students should be encouraged to continue education after high school, if their abilities warrant it.
- 2. Greater emphasis be placed on education midway between high school and college to provide technicians.
- 3. Teach students to think.
- 4. Greater advantage should be taken of vocational guidance from men in industry.

YOUTH AGAINST SOCIETY

PURPOSE:

To give consideration to services and programs which are effective in the prevention of delinquency; to consider existing and needed services and facilities for treatment, training and rehabilitation of delinquent children and youth.

Mrs. Joseph Reno, Chairman
President, Northampton County Medical Auxiliary

Mrs. Griffith Clark, YWCA Director, Bethlehem
Hugh O. Roberts, Director, St. Lukes Hospital
Joseph McIntyre, Assistant Principal, Liberty High School
Dr. John Jacobi, Sociology Dept. Lehigh University
William H. Kinney, County Probation Officer
Rev. Luther N. Schaeffer, Northampton

Principals of county high schools, guidance counsellors, youth workers and attendance officers of various school districts along with 35 young people of the various high schools attended a general discussion meeting on November 7, 1959, in the Bethlehem YWCA. The following report is a summation of this meeting.

Youth Participants:

Thomas Pohl, Barbara Rinker, Sam Paff, Easton High
Mary Lou Hamm, Barry Gleim, David Thomas, Bangor High
Marlene Fedon, Hugh Ronald, Barry Young, Pen Argyl High
Carol Hudock, Robert Hufnagle, Wilson Borough High
Peter Ochs, Dave Thomas, Pat Dugan, Barbara Belcker,
Gail Bonstein, Roseann McFadden, Lynette Fatzinger, Leonard
Presto, Alex Exavos, Don Knita, Lee Charlter, Michael
Chazack, Bethlehem High

Robert Silvoy, Bethlehem Catholic High

Sally Jo Mann, Girl Scouts
Robert Scheetz, John Hankee, Nancy Burkhardt, Northampton High

James Link, Bethlehem Boy's Club

Robert Nagy, Moravian College Freshman Class

Mr. Kinney, County probation officer, stated that the delinquents do not care about what society and their parents think of them. The discussion of the young people (these are not delinquents or delinquent prone) did not show this to be true.

School

1. It was stated that there is a need for more clubs in schools, but teacher leadership is lacking. Therefore all interests are not covered.
2. Students that quit school should be allowed to return and encouraged to return and finish.
3. At the 6th grade level and beyond, superior children should advance according to their ability and therefore not be bored and later have social difficulties.
4. Girls athletics is not encouraged in the county.

Suggestion: Inter-school basketball, hockey, swimming, and tennis.

Character building programs.

It is believed there are adequate organized programs in Bethlehem and Easton. Northampton and Bangor young people believe there are not sufficient social programs (Nazareth did not attend this meeting.)

However, the young people all agreed that:

1. There should be a respectable place to go to for relaxing after school.
2. That there should be a restaurant or ice cream parlor available (without need of a car) - to be open after school and YMCA dances where alcohol is not sold.

Church, youth and society was briefly discussed. It was decided that young people do not take time to participate in youth groups; the attendance at these groups is poor.

YOUTH AGAINST SOCIETY

What is a delinquent child?

- (1) A child who has violated any law.
 - (2) A child who by reason of being wayward or habitually disobedient, is uncontrolled by his parent.
 - (3) A child who is habitually truant from school or home.
 - (4) A child who habitually so deports himself as to injure or endanger the morals or health of himself or others.
- 1958 figures in Northampton County include:

Larceny
Disorderly conduct
Malicious mischief
Auto thefts
Breaking and entering
Motor violation
Violation of game laws
Violation of firearms act
Sex problems
School problems
Home problems
Runaways.

Total delinquency cases 261 boys 69 girls.
Total cases heard in court 134 boys 27 girls.
Total committed to Correctional Institutions 14 boys 4 girls
Total committed to agencies (Childrens' Aid) 2 boys 2 girls
Total committed to parents, pastors, employers, or police
51 boys 7 girls
Total released under supervision 3 boys 1 girl
Released to psychiatric guidance 5 boys 2 girls
Other releases include:
Parents, relatives, probation officer, teachers, child
guidance clinic, Family Service, State Hospital.

Total delinquents in 1958 - 307
Ratio in 1958 - one girl to every 5 boys
Age range from 7 years of age to 17.
97 were referred to character building organizations.
146 were not referred.

In 1958 there was a decrease in delinquency -
Total of 330 involving 307 children
As compared to 1957 there is a decrease of 14.5%. Compared
to 1956 - there is in 1958 a decrease of 23.8%.

There is an encouraging decrease in delinquency which must be
credited to increased community interest in youth welfare.

Included in this group are:

Juvenile divisions of Bethlehem and Easton Police Dept.
Child Guidance Clinic

Family Service
Child Placement Agencies
Out patient department Allentown State Hospital
Juvenile Home
YMCA of Bethlehem and Easton
Boys Club of Bethlehem
School officials and teachers
Clergy
Civic-minded employers
Recreational leaders.

REPORT OF MEETING WITH COMMITTEE & YOUTH

Family

1. It was established that a large percentage of delinquency starts in the home.

Suggestions from youth:

Parents should strike a happy medium in affection, privileges and restrictions.

More family group activities.

Parents should encourage teenagers to lure small groups home.

Example should be set in the home.

2. Adults should study the problem of the delinquent parents and come up with an answer to raise the level of these families.
3. Established that our 1959 society has high value of money, social standing and publicity. This directly affects the teenagers. Discussion followed as to the above being responsible for pressures indirectly on the teenager.

60% of delinquent children in County came from homes of parents living together

29% from separated parents
7% from father dead
2.9% from mother dead

32% of families had mother working outside of the home
102 children were neglect cases.

Counseling

4. Bethlehem young people agreed they have adequate teacher counseling. Also, there is a student council available. The students may come to this council with problems and be reassured that it is held in confidence. This is good, as it is easier to talk to someone of your own age.

General Report

Northampton, Bangor and Easton young people would like a student council to operate in this manner.

5. Some teacher councillors are inadequate.

Suggestion: That more teacher councillors be placed in schools and that they be well qualified.

6. It was stated that this group of adults and youth be continued after this meeting, that a youth council be set up.
7. Mr. Kinney, probation officer, stated that delinquents are willing and ready to open up and talk to anyone who shows them respect and understanding; often they have not found this attitude in their home or from their school friends. He feels that they might not have been in trouble if the right person could have counselled this person at the right time.

Attitude

1. It was established that adults are unjustly suspicious of youth.

Such as police at young peoples dances sponsored at YMCA - YMCA and summer dances in park.

Undue publicity about teenagers such as "Teenager smashes car in telephone pole" but rarely does one read "Fifty year old driver smashes pole". Also do you see a headline about teenagers achievements?

If you play around repairing a car you are suspected of being a prone delinquent.

Suggestions from youth.

1. Less publicity against youth.
2. Parents supervise dances.
3. An organized place for a boy to go to use his "hot rod" car supervised by AAA and fathers.
2. It was established that parents and teachers "talk down" to young people. There is a prolonged adolescence in our society. Youth wishes to meet adults on an adult level. A young man at 17 who is being treated as a child at home is old enough to join the army.
3. The voting age should be lowered to 18.
4. Young people observe their parents "getting away with something" such as having a parking ticket cancelled. Parents attitude toward the law is important to teenagers.

NORMAL YOUTH AND YOUTH WITH SPECIAL ABILITIES

PURPOSE

How can we better utilize our social resources and schools in meeting the needs, anxieties and frustrations of those children who have evidenced no problems, and those of unusual skills and abilities?

Mrs. Herman Hahn
Dr. J. Marshall Brown
Dr. Max Ghiddix
Mrs. Elmer Morgan
Mr. H. F. Cobley
Mrs. Robert Somers
Mr. Joseph Merola
Miss Carol Getz

AAUW Chairman
Lafayette College
General Aniline
Girl Scout Executive
Superintendent of Schools
4 H Advisor
Student
Student

This committee discussed many phases in relation to our school meeting the needs of individual students. The following conclusions and recommendations were reached:

1. The use of school buildings as community centers and extra-curricular activities centers is a definite need in most of our communities.
2. To meet the needs, anxieties and frustrations of the youth the group considered.
 - A. Guidance: much more is needed. Most schools do not have adequate staff to serve needs of all students.
 - B. Languages: 3 or 4 years in each language should be offered in high school. Languages should be started in early elementary grades.
 - C. Teachers: Vitalized teaching needed. Teachers need to stimulate interest in subject matter.
 - D. Debating Clubs: Social studies classes should be smaller - 12-15 in a class that discussion of all problems could be more effective. (this the students present felt very strongly about--also that very few students were challenged to work to their full capabilities).
 - E. Career choosing: all students should be better guided by tests, counselling (by parents, counsellors and students) to enable them to make the choice best suited to their individual capabilities.

SUGGESTION:

Invitations to the Youth Conference should not only go to the outstanding students. Consideration should be given to those also in the Commercial and Vocational groups.

YOUTH WITHOUT SKILLS

Arthur McCracken
Mrs. Alice Brower
Mrs. Ada B. Bull
Mrs. Lois Guerke
Mrs. Catherine Yetter
Miss Mary Hilliard
B. D. LaRue
Mrs. William Tollinger

Radio
Special Education Teacher
Community Council
Youth Work
County PTA

County Dept. of Special Education
Speech Correctionist, County
School Dept.

PURPOSE: How can we better provide for the education and placement of inarticulate, weakly motivated young people who have minimal or latent skills?

After studying the purpose of this committee they present the following recommendations:

1. Heterogeneous grouping vs. homogeneous grouping of students should be further explored.
2. Methods of inspiring incentive by the home, society and industry should be developed; eg. recognition of achievement in schools.
3. More, and better guidance, starting in the elementary schools.
4. More diagnostic and remedial procedures
5. A need for an AREA (or county) Technical High School for students with latent skills.

EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED CHILDREN

PURPOSE: Existing and needed community and institutional facilities and services to children and youth giving evidence of developing problems, and for treatment of those who are emotionally disturbed.

Miss Mary Lee Shuster, Director Northampton County Children's
Aid Society, Chairman

Rabbi Alexander Feinsilver

Mrs. LeRoy Duncan

Mrs. James Leiberman

Leonard Yaffee

Miss Ellen Goodman

Mrs. Casius Curtis

Mrs. Robert Kiefer

Mrs. Addie Geist

Mrs. Ruth Valenzuela

High School PTA President

Easton Children's Home, Board President

" " " Director

Psychologist, Bethlehem School District

Board Member, Wiley House

PTA Leader

Staff, Lehigh Valley Guidance Clinic

Guidance Center of Monroe and

Northampton Counties

Conclusions of committee:

1. There was agreement that within the school setup, orthogenic classes intended to specifically help the emotionally disturbed youngsters (as different from the retarded or handicapped) must either be
 - a. Limited from school
 - b. Receive homebound instruction
 - c. Sent to orthogenic class when they cannot be absorbed in the normal classroom.

Recommendations:

1. There should be further coordination of all school services for the exceptional children, and that the school system should include
 - a. School district psychologists
 - b. School district social workers
 - c. Remedial reading for the emotionally disturbed children.

It was further noted that schools with the proper know-how, within their own staffs, can make better use of the outside services available.

2. There was also agreement that within our area there needs to be a residential treatment center available for children who cannot be treated in their own homes or foster homes and who are not psychotic and, therefore, candidates for the Allentown State Hospital Children's unit. It was pointed out that too often placements are made for disturbed children, not according to their needs, but according to cost. Having an eye on cost makes the committee recommend a regional approach to such a residential treatment center.
3. Agreed that we need staff expansion in our treatment clinics, in order to give more intensive out-patient treatment, where it can be used.

4. In relation to prevention of emotional disturbances, the point was made that orthogenic classes within the school system do a great deal to prevent emotional disturbances in children who are academically limited. Also, in line with prevention, we agreed that more adequate counselling work with parents and their children through Family Service, Children's Aid, and whatever services the sectarian agencies offer to children in their own homes, could go a long way toward preventing more serious emotional disturbances in children. The point was also made that strengthening protective and probation services would be an aid in prevention of emotional problems.

On information from the county school department of Special Education, Newton Davenport, Director, we learned the following:

Ten years ago throughout Northampton County there was one class for Mentally Retarded Children and two for Physically Handicapped.

Currently operated by the County School Board we have classes for:

Mentally Retarded (elementary)	32 classes	433 pupils
(secondary)	13 "	239 "
(trainable)	6 "	92 "
Blind or partially sighted	3 "	24 "
Physically Handicapped	5 "	76 "
Non-English speaking	1 "	81 "

(the above are all in special classrooms)

On the itinerant program we have:

9 Speech correctionists 2,770 pupils
(of which 25 are also hard of hearing)

1 Sight teacher 55 pupils.

Besides this county school board operated program, the independent school districts operate classes on both elementary and secondary level.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY REPORT, DECEMBER 1959

357 children in charge of the agency
114 in boarding homes
9 in adoption homes
7 in Wiley House
36 in Easton Children's Home
26 in other institutions
21 in post-placement supervision
14 in counselling
130 from 37 families in protective service.

EMPLOYMENT OF YOUTH COMMITTEE MEETING - October 26, 1959

Mr. F. C. Benfield, Chairman
Ruth R. Leh, Recorder

PURPOSE: How do we develop job opportunities for youth and prepare them for employment in an age of technological development?

Discussion of Problems involved

1. 14 million more youth to be employed in next 10 or 14 yrs.
2. Military draft imposes problems
3. Laws regulating labor - hours - age etc.
4. Union regulations - seniority etc.
5. Need for better attitudes toward work
6. Retarded and handicapped not a great problem in our area - work being done in these areas
7. Placement of boys more of a problem than placement of girls
8. Some reticence toward factory work
9. School and industry's responsibility for technological training
10. Migrant laborers not a great problem in our area

Suggestions for creating job opportunities

1. Study industrial needs of northeastern United States
2. All agencies work together to secure more industries in this area
3. Supply trained youth to meet industry's needs

Suggestions for preparation for employment

1. School vocational guidance program broadened along present system.
 - A. Screen three types of students early (grades?)
 1. College material - secure more scholarships - possibly from industry
 2. Help establish two years technical training beyond high school - not a Junior College
 3. Strong basic education for those not going beyond high school
 - B. More teacher and student visits in factories and offices to give first hand knowledge of needs and training required.
2. Establish in the county a Post High School Technical Training School - industry to supply some of the funds.
3. Develop better attitudes toward work in school, home, and factory or office

EMPLOYMENT OF YOUTH COMMITTEE MEETING - October 26, 1959

Mr. F. C. Benfield, Chairman
Ruth R. Leh, Recorder

4. Unions to aid in apprenticeship and other training programs.
5. Publicize community's responsibility to secure money for this type of training.

Present:

D. Young - State Employment Office
Mrs. Smith - " " "
Mr. Hochberg - Needle Trades Industry
Mr. Sam Elkins - " " "
Mr. Edmund Morgan - Nazareth Cement Co.
Mr. A. Lerch, Guidance, Northampton High School
Mr. Crannell - Lehigh Foundry
Mr. Pharo - Keystone Dehydrating Co.

OFFICE OF THE

JOHN WILLIAM BARTHOLO

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WILLIAM BARTHOLO

County Coordinator Robert B. Harding; County Chairman W. A. Thomas;
Assistant County Chairman Lorne Sylvester, Executive Secretary of the Governor
Council; Youth and Parents;

I appreciate the honor of addressing this fine
representative group of youth and parents together with the
many leaders of the youth services of our county. This is
an auspicious occasion. We have been called together at the
request of the President of the United States to help prepare
for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth.

The stated purpose of this conference is

"to promote opportunities for children and youth to
realize their full potential for a creative life in freedom
and dignity."

Guide topics have been assigned under the six major
headings noted in the Conference program.

County Coordinator Mr. Harding has asked me to speak on
the fifth topic, "Youth Against Society" which, as I understand
it, refers to the problem of juvenile delinquency. I dislike
the implications the topic conveys, first, because adult society
and not youth is largely to blame for the conflict indicated,
and second, because the great majority of the youth of the land
are not in conflict with society.

There is more combined knowledge and experience in
the field of children and youth assembled here today than has
been brought together in our county for a long time. You will
therefore readily understand why I address you with some
hesitancy in spite of my years of experience as a Juvenile
Court Judge.

It is my firm belief that fundamentally juvenile
delinquency is the result of society's neglect to put first
things first. For too long a time we have emphasized material
well-being to the neglect of spiritual well-being. Juvenile
delinquency is just one of the results of this misplaced
emphasis. Obviously then, our study of juvenile delinquency
must include both adult and community delinquency for truly
youth is more sinned against than sinner. Juvenile delinquency,
as a major problem, will be solved only when the related problems
of adult and community delinquency have been solved. Evidently
with this thought in mind our national leaders have asked us,
among other things, to focus our attention "on studying the
factors that influence individual fulfillment--family, religion,
education, health, and community life."

My remarks on "Youth Against Society" will of necessity touch upon each of these broad fields of inquiry inasmuch as "family, religion, education, health and community life" have a direct bearing on the welfare of youth. The alarming increase in juvenile delinquency, particularly in the urban areas of the nation, has become front-page news. All right-thinking persons are deeply concerned. A section of this Conference has been set up to make searching inquiry as to what can be done to solve the problem.

At the outset I hasten to report that in contrast to the national picture, there has been a decrease rather than an increase in juvenile delinquency in Northampton County.

The highest level of reported delinquency in Northampton County during the past ten years occurred in 1956 when 433 cases (formal and informal) were referred to the Juvenile Court and its probation department. The lowest level occurred in 1949--313 delinquency cases. In 1957, 386 cases were reported. A comparison of the 1958 figure of 330 with the 1957 figure of 386 and the 1956 figure of 433 will indicate that in 1958 there was a decrease of 14.5% as compared with the year 1957, and a decrease of 23.8% as compared with the year 1956. It will be noted that of the 330 cases referred in 1958, 167 involved serious offenses such as breaking and entering, larceny of various types including auto theft, and sex problems, and the remainder--163 cases, involved minor offenses such as school and home problems and "runaways".

The citizens of Northampton County may justly take pride in the fact that there has been a decrease rather than an increase in delinquency in Northampton County. This wholesome condition exists only because the great majority of our people are aware of their responsibilities to youth and because our churches, schools, character-building associations and welfare agencies have been increasingly vigilant in problems of prevention as well as problems of correction and rehabilitation.

This does not mean that we may relax our concern for the youth of our county. Cognizant of the fact that there has been an alarming increase in crime generally throughout the country, and having been informed by no less an authority than J. Edgar Hoover that "during 1957 persons under eighteen years comprised 53% of all arrests for the major offenses against property * * *, that more than two-thirds of the auto theft arrests, over one-half of the burglary and larceny arrests, and one-fourth of the arrests for robbery in cities involved juveniles," we must be ever vigilant in our efforts to keep Northampton County from the spread of this condition which the same authority has described as the "decadence disease".

May I impress upon this Conference that while we want to know a lot more about the causes of juvenile delinquency, the fact is that we know enough now to do something about it. Studies as to causes are undoubtedly helpful in prescribing methods for attacking the problem and such study must continue unabated by experts in the field. As I see it, such study is not the primary purpose of this Conference. It is my firm conviction that we already have sufficient knowledge upon which to work to improve the lot of the young people of our generation and that it should be our main concern to combat the problem and improve conditions on the basis of our present knowledge. We should not let the Conference bog down in what might well be an endless controversy within the group to pinpoint blame on one thing or the other.

Prevention

We have given the major portion of our attention to boys and girls who have already become delinquent. In the process we unearth the many contributing factors to delinquency, environmental as well as physical and personal, which created or caused the delinquent behavior, but we have done all too little to remove the causes. There must be early discovery of the child who shows the first signs of vulnerability to the stresses or strains of today's environment but who has not yet come in conflict with the law.

Surely, in attacking the problem of juvenile delinquency, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Much has been accomplished in the field of correction and rehabilitation. Much more can be accomplished in the area of prevention.

Family

We know that under our American democracy the most important unit is the home. A nation's strength begins in the home. "If the family goes, so goes the world."

By common agreement it is the secure home and the normal and undisturbed family which best foster the moral growth of the child. It is mainly from the parents that a child learns his moral code.

I am sure that all of us would agree with J. Edgar Hoover's statement: "Show me a home in which the parents practice self-discipline and I'll show you a home where the mother and father hold the love and respect of their children. A youngster asks only to be taught the boundaries of acceptable

behavior. Discipline fairly and consistently invoked, honor, pride and respect and children want desperately to be disciplined. * * * Then let there be no mistake, an undisciplined child cannot help being maladjusted. Frustration, tension and resentment confront him on all sides. * * * The firm hand of the parent is needed. Parents must impress upon their children the seriousness of violating the law. * * * No American, regardless of his age, outgrows the need for discipline and self-discipline. * * * In a democracy restraint and self-control are essential in all phases of life."

We know that there is a long list of items of parental neglect which contribute to the teenage delinquency problem even though we cannot actually pinpoint the exact number of cases attributable directly to such neglect or answer the question, why does one child become a thief and another in the same family a useful citizen.

We know that the delinquent child of today is the delinquent parent of tomorrow. Yet we still neglect to provide our children with adequate education for marriage and parenthood. In many instances the blame for this lack of training must be placed upon the individual parent but must be placed upon society. These observations have in general been confirmed by psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, as well as juvenile courts.

Select at random a hundred cases from the records of any juvenile court and you will find a physical or psychologically broken home in most of them.

It has been estimated that half the families of the United States own their own homes and that most families live on a higher economic scale than in any other country. Yet we have the highest crime rate. Has all this been achieved at the price of working mothers? In July, 1955, approximately twenty million women and teen-age girls were employed. Millions of new mothers. Does this have an appreciable bearing on our problem? The Conference call suggests a consideration of this question.

One editorial columnist and lecturer suggests the following:

"Revamp the family by elimination of working mothers wherever compatible with the necessities of life and by moving them where a child shows a marked tendency toward delinquency."

Play down material conveniences and revive the family relationship based on discipline and obedience.

Domesticate the mothers and masculinize the fathers.

Give 'mom' back her apron; give 'pop' back his pipe and give 'junior' a collar and tie."

Adult Example

We know that children and youth are affected greatly by adult example. They follow the pattern of conduct set by the adults they admire and respect, either parent or other adult. Yet, as examples, many American mothers and fathers as well as other adults are proving themselves utter failures. This may be the reason that boys and girls have stated that when confronted with serious personal social problems they resort with frankness discuss their problems with their own parents.

Why is it that youth follow the example of the currently popular actors and actresses of radio and TV programs?

That they do follow the example set on the stage and screen is evidenced by the dress, hairdos, mannerisms and dance styles of many of today's teen-agers. As stated by one editorial writer: "The tragedy is that youth cannot find anyone more glamorous, more exciting, more appealing among the teachers, the statesmen and the politicians, the clergy, the scientists that inhabit their world. We have a serious situation in society when the work of a Salk appears listless, dull and uninspiring, when pitted against the hip-swinging and guitar-strumming of a male song stylist."

Surely parents, teachers, the press, radio and television can emphasize the importance of the truly real satisfaction to be found in the work of the dedicated teacher, doctor, lawyer, scientist or industrialist.

Our adult emphasis upon pleasure and self-indulgence has a telling effect upon youth. The placing of pleasure on the easy way of life is evidenced in the trend toward more pay for less work, the shorter work-week, the purchase of luxuries, even a vacation, under the advertised slogan "Enjoy it now. Pay later." Even adults seem to be unable to withstand the advertising pressures of our day. Do these pressures affect children and youth? I can attest that they do. For even I, as a grandfather, have been unable to withstand the clamor of my grandchildren fororro hats, cowboy hats and guns. All the while I have been ordered by my grandchildren to "stick 'em up". I am certain that many of the parents and grandparents in my neighborhood have had similar experiences. I realize, of course, that this may be play acting but I refuse to accept the challenge as being entirely harmless. While it is true that the violence of adult and juvenile, by and large drive home the message of having the good gun-toting cowboy or sheriff dispose of his enemies by the use of the "fastest gun", but the significance is that the conflict can only be won by the use of force by fists, clubs, knives or guns. Right prevails in the end only by the use of physical force, not through peaceful means. This wholesome lesson is portrayed daily in our children's world. While I cannot prove the point, I am a grandfather.

feeling that it may be one of the many reasons why a large number of delinquent children are trying to solve their problems by force and violence.

Phyllis McGinley, in a poem "Death at Supper-time", vividly paints the picture:

"Between the dark and the daylight,
When the night is beginning to lower,
Comes a pause in the day's occupation,
That is known as the Children's Hour.

Then endeth the skipping and skating,
The giggles, the tantrums, and teases,
When, the innocent voices abating,
Alert grow the innocent ears.

The little boys leap from the stairways,
Girls lay down their dolls on the dot,
For promptly at five o'er the airways
Comes violence geared to the tot.

Comes murder, comes arson, come teen
Pursuing unspeakable spies;
Come gangsters and tough-talking heroes
With six-shooters strapped to their thighs.

Comes the corpse in the dust, comes the
"Ya" better start singin', ya" rat!"
While the torturer leans at his victim,
The killer unleashes his gat.

With mayhem the twilight is reeling,
Blood spatters, the Tommy guns bark,
Hands reach for the sky or the ceiling
As the dagger strikes home in the dark.

And lo! with rapturous wonder
The little ones hark to each tale
Of gambler shot down with his plunder
Or outlaw abducting the mail.

Between the news and the tireless
Commercials, while tempers turn sour,
Comes a season of horror by wireless,
That is known as the Children's Hour.

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Respect for Law

[illegible]

Another example may well be cited, namely, child abuse. Many of them are filled with every form of vice all directed at innocent children. Millions of our children are subjected to this type of reading through the mails and newsstand. The publication of this material boldly justifies its dissemination to children with the answer, "Show us a single man in the postsecondary school who resulted from reading one of our comics and we'll stop publishing them." The answer will not suffice. The best opinion on the subject is that this type of "filth" has a direct effect upon children and youth. Why are we so apathetic? Is it because we feel that our children have sufficient moral training through good home training to resist all types of evil suggestion. We take the chance? The time to crusade against such immorality is now. This is not an isolated event, but a standard of youth but an organized assault. Youth is the primary target. J. Edgar Hoover has warned us that the "production and distribution of pornographic material represents large-scale and organized vice directed squarely at youth as its basic victim."

244: In mind that it is not the juvenile delinquents who have created the situation. Juvenile delinquents do not publish comic books, neither do they have anything to do with radio and TV programs. Blame here must rest solely upon adult society.

Many more examples of adult disrespect for law might be cited. There can be no improvement in the situation unless parents rededicate themselves to sincere respect for law and then impart it to their children.

No one has ever emphasized the importance of respect for law better than did Abraham Lincoln:

"Let every American, every lover of liberty, every man
wishes to his posterity swear by the blood of the Revolution
never to violate in the least particular the laws of the Union."

in gainful work they frequent "hang-outs" of all kinds and descriptions, get into more and more trouble and are eventually brought to the probation department and the juvenile court. These pupils are the constant troublemakers in the schools, but what is worse, they are a bad influence on other students.

Religion

We know that one of the basic causes of juvenile delinquency as well as adult delinquency is our failure to emphasize the fundamental role that religion plays in the training of our American youth.

As stated in a recent Harvard Report, our educational system has for the last half century progressively abandoned the practice of American education common generally less than a century ago--"the appeal to the Christian view of man and history as providing both final meaning and immediate standards of life." Our forefathers founded this nation on a belief in a Supreme Being, the Creator of all men. In the Declaration of Independence they described God, the Creator, as the "Supreme Judge of the World."

George Washington in his farewell address warned that "Let us not indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Regardless of the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience forbid us to accept that national morality can endure to the exclusion of religious principle."

Sir Richard Livingstone, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, England, in his book, "The Future in Education" wrote:

"We have lost--at any rate in the post-primary school our grip on education. Neither mind nor character can be made without a spiritual element. That is just the element which has grown weak where it has not perished in our civilization without disastrous results. Nothing can be done until that element is restored. * * * To treat a disease we must discover its cause and the diagnosis of our disease is not difficult. It is a sickness of the spirit. The loss or weakening of the spiritual elements which should order life, discipline and overrule discordant elements and bring unity, purpose and direction into it."

Sir Richard Livingstone describes the disease as "civilization of means without ends, rich in means beyond any other epoch and almost beyond human needs, grandeur and splendor because it has no overruling ideal, or living with a meager soul."

There must be a return to the spiritual convictions of our forefathers. The day must come when we will learn the hard lesson that material things do not bring true happiness and that if we seek righteousness first, all else will be added into us.

I am sure you will all agree with the statement of Dr. Carl Henry, a professor of Christian philosophy at Theological Seminary, Pasadena, California:

"The Bible is still the best text-book on democracy and the Bible-Christian doctrine the most effective guardian of our liberties. Men who lose the conviction that they are 'endowed by their Creator' are easy marks for enslavement by totalitarian rulers. A people who seek freedom some other way sooner or later not only lose their freedom, but lose their souls."

The tragedy is that we have failed to educate our children in the fundamentals of our free democratic system. It has been my experience in handling juvenile cases that many of the boys who appear before me cannot recite the pledge to the flag and do not know the content of the Ten Commandments, the very basis of our laws. There have been instances where some of the boys never heard of the Ten Commandments.

Community Life

In our efforts to help children and youth we fail to pay adequate heed to the moral climate of the community. The morality of a community cannot be apportioned between adults on the one hand and juveniles on the other. Boys and girls grow up and develop mainly in adult surroundings. The average boy between 13 and 17 spends well over half of his waking hours in the community. With the exception of the home, the community is the building ground for morality; it is the place where effective changes can most quickly be made. The good citizens of the community can rid their community of every form of vice and corruption and every type of activity that ruin or tends to ruin moral standards. All that is needed is a concerted effort. Ways and means must be found for emphasizing the positive influences for good in the community and for eliminating the negative influences so detrimental to building better manhood and womanhood.

We know that the moral and spiritual development of the boy or girl has been set for better or for worse by the eighteenth year. Special attention must be paid to the youth of the community under eighteen years of age.

We must establish a line beyond which the delinquent adult as well as the delinquent juvenile may not go. It is axiomatic that the lower is our standard of morality, the lower will be the

number of police reports and the greater will be the overall number of delinquency cases.

"Keep the village clean" is a slogan that applies with more significance to character-ruining influences than to waste paper and refuse.

No outstanding results can be expected unless adults develop and present a united approach for action.

If there are bad elements in the community there are also good forces which must be brought together and marshalled in a concerted effort to raise the moral standards of the community. Religious leaders, school officials, executives in youth agencies, leaders in civic clubs, Labor Unions and industry and leaders in women's organizations as well as other civic-minded citizens, must unite to improve community morality.

At least two things are crystal clear: (1) That juvenile delinquency is not one problem but a number of problems; and (2) the answer lies not in a single remedy, but a wide range of remedies put into action by an intensive united effort.

May I repeat what I said at the beginning of my remarks: We already have sufficient knowledge upon which to work to improve the lot of the young people of our generation. It should be our main concern to combat the problem and take immediate action to solve it on the basis of our present knowledge.

This is an undertaking of high purpose and great regard. Keeping children in the right path is a God-given task.

An old Chinese philosopher was once asked, "Old man, what is the greatest thing you did in life?" He answered, "I once showed a lost little boy the right path. I once made a fearful child smile."

We have every reason to feel that the undertaking will be successful, for the marvel is that the vast majority of our young people are law-abiding in spite of bad adult example in many quarters. We need to emphasize in all media of communication that the overwhelming percentage of non-delinquent boys and girls conclusively demonstrates that they have found that the good life is really the rewarding one. We should glorify this group of non-delinquent boys and girls and cease to glorify the criminal element in the community.

All of us should be eternally grateful for the example set by our good boys and girls and their dedicated parents. Let us enlist the aid of these fine young citizens in the high endeavor to build a better community. The call of this Conference is to youth as well as parents.

As a Juvenile Court Judge I share the sentiment of the old Chinese philosopher, and in concluding my remarks should like to add a quotation in similar vein: "When I am standing to be judged before the great white throne where I can hear the virtuous sing and all the sinners wail, I will want no greater advocate to make my final plea than I had a little lad who'll say, he did a lot for me."

PROGRAM

OPENING GENERAL SESSION - Auditorium

9:00 to 10:15 A.M.

Presiding Mrs. Robert Kiefer
Chairman, Steering Comm., Northampton County

Invocation Rev. Luther N. Schaeffer
Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, Northampton

Welcome Mr. Herbert F. Cobley
Superintendent, Nazareth Area Schools

Speakers The Honorable William G. Barthold
President Judge, Northampton County
Court of Common Pleas

Mrs. Lorna K. Sylvester,
Executive Secretary
Governor's Coordinating Committee

Remarks Mr. Robert A. Harding
Coordinator, Steering Committee
Northampton County

WORKSHOP SESSIONS

10:25 to 11:55 A.M.

LUNCHEON - Cafeteria

12:00 M. to 1:00 P.M.

Presiding Mrs. Robert Kiefer

Meditation Rabbi Alexander Feinsilver
Temple Covenant of Peace, Easton

Music Girls' Ensemble
Nazareth Area Senior High School
Director, Floyd E. Schlegel

PANEL DISCUSSION - Auditorium

1:05 to 1:50 P.M.

Moderator Dr. John Sandel
Assistant Superintendent
Bethlehem Public Schools

Subject - "YOUTH IN A CHANGING CULTURE"

Panelists - Workshop Participants and Leaders

CLOSING SESSION - Auditorium

1:50 to 2:30 P.M.

Speaker Dr. William W. Watt
Head of Department of English,
Lafayette College

Subject - CONCLUSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

DISCUSSION TOPICS

The following statements and questions may help you select your discussion group:

1. YOUTH AND THE FAMILY

Means of strengthening the parent-child and family relationships in this period of changing cultural patterns, and of providing substitute family care where needed. Values and ideals? Parental attitudes? Effect of mass media?

2. NORMAL YOUTH AND YOUTH WITH SPECIAL ABILITIES

How can we better utilize our social resources and schools in meeting the needs, anxieties and frustrations of those children who have evidenced no problems, and of those with unusual skills and abilities? Curriculum content? School facilities? Teachers? Financing? Libraries? Guidance and counselling? Technical education? Post-high school opportunities?

3. YOUTH WITHOUT SKILLS

How can we better provide for the education and placement of inarticulate, weakly motivated young people who have minimal or latent skills? On the job training? Trades schools?

4. EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Existing and needed community and institutional facilities for services to children and youth giving evidence of developing problems, and for treatment of those who are emotionally disturbed. How do parents, teachers and others recognize such children? What can be done to prevent emotional disturbances by parents, schools, community, etc? Lack of resident treatment facilities? Qualified staff overworked or unavailable? Causes of emotional disturbances? Community Clinics?

5. YOUTH AGAINST SOCIETY

Consideration of:

- A. Services and Programs which are effective in the prevention of delinquency.
- B. Existing and needed services and facilities for treatment, training, and rehabilitation of delinquent children and youth. More probation officers? Trained probation officers? Training Schools for different age groups and different problems? Need for detention facilities? Prevention of delinquency? Curfew? Parental responsibility? Role of police? Need for Juvenile police? Role of Schools? Character building agencies?

6. EMPLOYMENT OF YOUTH

How do we develop job opportunities for youth and prepare them for employment in an age of technological development? Are our child labor laws so restrictive that children get into trouble instead of going to work? Do unions help or hinder the employment of youth? Do employers resist taking youth facing military service? Is the apprenticeship system meeting existing needs? Where does it need expansion? Would development of on-the-job training be more attractive to youth in view of the four year period required for apprenticeship?

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY
1960 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON
CHILDREN AND YOUTH

S T U D E N T R E G I S T R A T I O N F O R M

Name _____

Address _____

Name of School _____

DISCUSSION GROUP PREFERENCE

Indicate preference by marking 1, 2, and 3

- _____ 1. Youth and the Family
- _____ 2. Normal Youth and Youth with Special Abilities
- _____ 3. Youth without Skills
- _____ 4. Emotionally Disturbed Children and Youth
- _____ 5. Youth Against Society
- _____ 6. Employment of Youth

P A R E N T ' S R E G I S T R A T I O N F O R M

Name _____

Address _____

DISCUSSION GROUP PREFERENCE

- _____ 1. Youth and the Family
- _____ 2. Normal Youth and Youth with Special Abilities
- _____ 3. Youth without Skills
- _____ 4. Emotionally disturbed Children and Youth
- _____ 5. Youth Against Society
- _____ 6. Employment of Youth

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

DECEMBER 12, 1959

QUESTION GUIDE

YOUTH AND THE FAMILY

- Do you think children pay less attention to parents than formerly?
- Do you think that parents are not sympathetic to the problems of youth?
- Do you think that parents should accompany their children to church?
- How much time should a parent spend in engaging directly in the activities of their children?
- Do you (the youth) think you should earn your own spending money?

II. NORMAL YOUTH AND YOUTH WITH SPECIAL ABILITIES

- Is curriculum content challenging and adequate for college preparation?
- How can we better utilize our social resources and schools to meet the individual needs of normal youth? Youth with special abilities?
- What more would you like in guidance and counselling in your school?
- What post-high school opportunities should a community offer? Is there a need in our county for a Technical High School for students with latent skills?
- Normal youth and children have weak spots and strong spots... How can we organize the school program to take care of needs of the individual?
- A. Remedial programs and guidance for weaknesses? Instead of General English and educational hospital for diagnosis and treatment?
 - B. Grouping to challenge abilities -- How can this be done to avoid stigma?
- How can we motivate above-average and gifted children to take the difficult subjects and to strive for excellence and high achievement?

What kind of values are taught in school and in the homes? Are the right values taught by football and the emphasis on winning? Should varsity sports be de-emphasized? Should scholarship be played up more?

What are your thoughts on heterogeneous grouping vs homogeneous grouping of students?

What methods of inspiring incentive in youth should be developed by the home, society and industry?

II. EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED CHILDREN AND YOUTH

What can we do through diagnosis and care for the emotionally disturbed pre-schooler? Knowing that early diagnosis and treatment is the soundest way to help children, how can we make such services more available?

Within the school system, how can we identify and reach the emotionally disturbed child and his parents? What staff should a school district have in order to make proper diagnosis and referrals to guidance clinics or social agencies?

It has been said that plans are made for emotionally disturbed children not according to need but according to cost. Do you believe this is true. If you do, how do you think we can change this approach to the problem? If you do not believe this is true, will you comment on the availability and adequacy of resources. Is there an overlapping of any services?

V. EMPLOYMENT OF YOUTH

How do we develop job opportunities for youth and prepare them for employment in an age of technological development?

What kind of training does youth need in preparation for work?

What changes in the type of work available to youth are likely to occur within the next decade?

What are the needs of youth in terms of guidance service on:

- a. Vocational choice
- b. Preparation for job placement?

How can we help youth develop proper attitudes toward work?

How can we help youth adjust to the world of work?

What agencies in the community should work toward the development of increased job opportunities for youth?

Are child labor laws too restrictive?

What is the effect of labor unions upon youth entering the labor market?

Do employers resist hiring youth who are subject to military induction?

Does on-the-job training appear to be a satisfactory solution to the apprenticeship problem?

V. YOUTH AND SOCIETY

How can the prone delinquent be reached and interested in attending the character building programs such as Y.M.C.A.?

In your opinion how and why do undesirable gang activities get started?

What can the community do to counteract antisocial activities of the "gang"?

Do you believe that adults are unjustly suspicious of teenagers?

Do you think that the legal voting age should be lowered to 18?

Do you think this would encourage responsibility and lessen delinquency?

Is there a need for organized youth-to-youth counseling?

How soon are those prone to delinquency recognized and referred for psychological treatment?

- a. Is the treatment adequate?
- b. Can it be improved?
- c. What measures of improvement should be adopted?

What do you think is the most important contribution your community can make to young people?

What do you feel is the major cause of young people getting into difficulty? What suggestions would you have to counteract this cause or causes?

Should we deal more stringently with the repeated offenders and should they be more readily committed to correctional institutions?

Do you think there is value in organizing a youth council where youth could be represented along with civic leaders? This council to concern themselves with such problems as -

1. Alcohol in the high school
2. Gangs
3. Hot Rodders
4. Early marriages

How can church young peoples groups encourage attendance from children from sub-standard homes?

Do you think a teenager's name should be used in the newspaper article about a violation of the law?

Delinquents are from "standard" homes as well as "sub-standard" homes. Do you think that more family group activities in the home might be a means of prevention of delinquency? If so, what would you suggest as a family group activity?

In your estimation, what is the value of a curfew?

Is there a need for more character building agencies in your area?

Is there a need for a "hot rodders" club for boys to have a place to use these cars? If so, how would you like to see this organized?

Do you believe that lack of parent supervision and discipline are a major cause of juvenile delinquency?

How can job placement be encouraged for the young person returning to society from a detention institution.

PARENT AND YOUTH CONFERENCE

NAZARETH AREA HIGH SCHOOL

DECEMBER 12, 1959

RECORDERS OUTLINE

TOPIC

LEADER

RECORDER

MAIN POINTS OF DISCUSSION

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF GROUP

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

QUESTIONS THAT WERE UNANSWERED

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A Report from
PHILADELPHIA
to the
Governor's Coordinating Committee
for the
1960 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

POSITION STATEMENTS

on

Strengthening of the Family
Services for Children Away from Their Own Homes
Services for Children in Trouble with The Law
Preventive and Curative Health Care
The Public Schools' Contribution
Mental Health Facilities for Children and Youth
Employment of Youth

November 1959

Headquarters:
420 Suburban Station Building
Philadelphia 3, Penna.

County Coordinator: Arthur C. Thomas

November 15, 1959

Robert C. Taber, Chairman
Governor's Coordinating Committee for the
1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth
Department of Public Welfare
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Taber:

Herewith is a report which is comprised of a series of position statements on services for children and youth. You will notice that chapters follow the outline suggested by the Governor's Coordination Committee in "A Guide for County Committees". The group which has worked with me thus far regards this report as a springboard for further discussion and for more intensive promotion of interest in the White House Conference during the next several months.

In view of the very limited time available I convened a small Committee from the major fields of work with children and youth to plan and develop the report and to suggest the most fruitful way to involve the much larger group of lay and professional people in Philadelphia who would have a keen interest in the report and in other aspects of the preparation for the White House Conference.

These busy people, at considerable sacrifice, gave top priority to this work and did arrange to involve some thirty additional resource persons.

The Committee had access to studies and policy statements, from which to draw. We regret that it was not possible to arrange for group review and revisions of the statements through a wider representation from the community and from the professions.

Our experiences thus far have demonstrated the very live interest here in Philadelphia with respect to the White House Conference. I believe that Philadelphia will deal creatively with this challenge.

This report, then, is the first step in a total effort to stimulate and exploit a heightened interest in children and youth in the months to come. Plans are being made to hold a local conference in January through which the needs of children and youth will be further publicized.

As our Philadelphia activities develop we will continue to report to you, and will look forward to receiving guides and other materials which may be prepared at the state and federal levels.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR C. THOMAS
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY COORDINATOR

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I. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND TRENDS IN PHILADELPHIA

The problems of children in the Philadelphia Metropolitan Area are not only, due to its size, of a different magnitude than the problems in the other counties of the state; due to Philadelphia's specific urban structure, its congestion, and its economic base, and due to the size of its minority groups, they must needs be also qualitatively of a different kind. The following statement is designed to give some notion of the type of situation Philadelphia is likely to face in the next decade.

A. The Metropolitan Area as a Unit

The City (County) of Philadelphia is surrounded by arbitrary boundaries which have little meaning in social and economic terms; most of the problems in the social and economic field are actually characteristic for the whole urban area and should be treated in terms of over-all area solutions. Unfortunately, the boundaries of a multitude of jurisdictions, and the unwillingness of their political leadership to cooperate towards solutions in the past, have led to a lack of joint action to face joint problems. There are some indications that on one or other problem cooperative action will be taken, and by 1970 some of these problems, e.g., transportation, will be attacked from an area point of view.

On the other hand, it should not be forgotten that these arbitrary boundaries of the City enclose a part of the area in which a disproportionate amount of problems needing remedies are located. A larger number of families needing help, more areas needing redevelopment, more individuals needing special attention, are within the City's

boundaries than without, and the City has to carry this disproportionate burden with an inadequate tax base and without any help from the surrounding counties.

Economic activities are the basis of an area's life. The places where we produce and sell and service and work, and their relations, will determine much of the pattern of activities. Changes in the City's and area's structure are responsive to changed economic conditions, demands for goods and services, and transportation requirements, but as people can now change their residences throughout the area without changing their places of work, the economic necessities and location decisions of business and industry will limit only partially the desires of the families as to the location of their homes. The more independent these two sets of decisions are, the greater the demands upon the area's transportation network become. The limits of highways, rail commuting and mass transportation will limit the possible amount of inter-relationships within the total area, but historically the amount of commuting to work, both in and out of the City, has continuously increased. In the decade ahead, the City is planning a complete modernization and unification of rail and mass transportation, as well as much more frequent and more comfortable rides. There is every indication that, before the decade is over, surrounding jurisdictions will have joined in this endeavor. Meanwhile, the Federal Highway program is, one hopes, realizing increasingly the need for intra-urban highways: by 1970, the Delaware, Schuylkill and Crosstown Expressways should be built, as well as the continuation of the Vine Street Expressway and one on South Street. With each of these steps, the limitations on distance between home and work, supplier and producer, distributor and customer, all across the

entire area will be reduced, and businesses will have a wider range of choice in their location decisions. Sociological and population problems should become more alike throughout the area than they are today. Economic development should increasingly become one of competition between this metropolitan area and other such large economic complexes, rather than between the Area's jurisdictions.

B. Maximizing Resources: Obstacles and Remedies

Problems for Philadelphia will be accentuated to the extent to which obstacles to more comprehensive and cohesive attitudes arise. In fact, these obstacles present, as well as any, a bird's-eye view of the social and economic structure of Philadelphia.

1. The City has very little vacant space left for expansion. This is true both for new construction for an increasing population, and for decisions of businesses to locate where they would consider it most advantageous. At the same time, a large number of residential and industrial buildings are obsolete or blighted, and the congestion of buildings and streets makes modernization difficult.

The obvious answer for this condition is redevelopment. Philadelphia is attempting to create space for new development by demolishing slums, helping private rehabilitation of neighborhoods with a small arsenal of tools available to the City government, and aiding the expansion of business and industry by demolition of scattered obsolete buildings and the creation of off-street parking and loading. But Federal funds for that type of activity are scarce, and the City does not have the funds to attempt any additional redevelopment on its own. By 1970, it is hoped, however, that most of Center City should be renewed, including prestige office buildings,

space for small industries and wholesaling needing space not far from Center City, and the erection of high-rise park-type apartment buildings and parking garages. Much of city-owned land designated for industry, as in Eastwick and at North Philadelphia Airport, will have been used, and some industries will have expanded without government help. Slum clearance begun in North Philadelphia should be completed, the Universities will have expanded on cleared land both there and in West Philadelphia, and several neighborhoods should be rehabilitated. The problem of lack of space within the City will, however, continue to haunt its citizens so that much city oriented business and industry will, against their basic desires, be located in the suburbs.

2. All this redevelopment --- urban, Federal highway and private --- is going to dislocate a great number of people. Some will be able to find public housing, but resistance to the sites possible for that purpose is increasing. Some dislocated families will increase the density and blightedness of existing slums, or make areas into slums that had been able to remain in somewhat better than slum occupancy heretofore. Others will try to move into housing abandoned by families which have moved into the suburbs, as they, even if relatively better off, cannot afford new housing or a house in the suburbs. By 1970, new housing construction in the City will have slowed down considerably anyway, except on ground redeveloped with Federal help, as vacant land will have been exhausted. As wave after wave occupy housing in further outlying parts of the City, housing and neighborhood appearance will suffer, and an increasing portion will become what is called a non-descript "grey area", for which new and ingenious devices will have to find new uses in order to save the City ultimately. But the difficulty

of finding such devices makes it unlikely that much in this direction can be accomplished by 1970.

3. Even where they can afford a house in a suburban settlement, many of these dislocated families, and others like them, are not able to obtain it because of race barriers. The hope that these barriers will be removed by 1970 in a large enough number of cases to change the picture is futile. In fact, today a rather effective barrier to minorities exists even in the further outlying parts of the City itself. If this barrier were removed, Negroes could find successively better housing as their economic condition improved. Thus everybody could live in any house they were able to afford, and the movement to the suburbs would be confined to those who really wanted to live there, as there would be little point in moving for "panic-selling" reasons.

The situation, as it still exists, obviously inhibits much of the free mobility within the area. In some cases, minority breadwinners may still be able to work outside the City, but it is not the usual situation. Thus they live here, whatever their desire and economic condition, and usually work here.

4. Finally, the question must be raised how attractive the City is for families of different income groups.

The lowest income group has no choice but to stay in the City. The reason for their income status is manifold; it may be due to inability to perform a task; due to discrimination because of race; and in a majority of cases, it is due to lack of skill. This is true often because they have migrated into the area without any useable knowledge, or because their old skill has become obsolete. If they are unemployed, the City has to carry a disproportionate burden of caring for them.

The members of the lower middle-income class have difficulty in finding adequate shelter they can afford. In many respects, their plight is greater, as none of their shelter or income receives public subsidy. New laws are just beginning to be framed to provide some help for them; in any case, while their families tend to be smaller than those of the lowest-income group, they have no choice but to stay in the City. On the other hand, when the technical and semi-professional level is considered, let alone income groups beyond that level, the pull towards the suburbs is great.

It is not only in the interest of the City itself, and the continued survival of the core of the area, but also desirable in terms of the free distribution of people throughout the area, to slow down this trend and provide some attraction for people to return to the City. So far we have provided modern high-rise apartment houses for the high income groups working in Center City. This is, however, only likely to attract the unmarried young and those whose children have "flown the coop". Town houses with gardens, such as are being built in the east of Center City, may appeal to those with teenage children who can begin to enjoy its cultural offerings -- but their prices again make them inaccessible to families below an income of \$10,000 or \$12,000. There are other sections of Center City and some neighborhoods not far from there, where partial redevelopment will give the chance, before 1970, to provide sufficiently imaginative developments, plans and facilities to attract families of civic leaders and professional or technical accomplishments back into the City. Some areas near West Philadelphia (e.g., Powelton and Spruce Hill developments) have tried on their own to develop such attractions so that one can anticipate that by 1970 a relatively small portion of the family movement to the suburbs may be counter-balanced.

C. Philadelphia's Population

It is now possible to understand some of the facts and figures of Philadelphia's social and economic development. The City's population in the 1950 census was over two million. In 1960, the best estimate is two and 1/4 million, which may possibly rise by 1970 to 2.4 million. The figures for the whole Area show, on the other hand, an increase from less than three and 3/4 million in 1950 to over four and 1/4 million in 1960, and five million in 1970. The inhibitions to a movement in both directions are clearly evident.

As far as children and families are concerned, the movement to the suburbs is about balanced by the fertility of those immigrants who are already present in the City. The percentage of those children under 14 in the Area to the Area's population is about the same as the corresponding ratio in the City, and the same is approximately true for those under 9. The best estimate is that the Area's population under 14 will rise from 1,220,000 in 1960 to 1,390,000 in 1970. The corresponding City figures will rise from 600,000 to 640,000. These figures indicate that the increase in the Area's population over the decade of about 15%, and the City's increase of about 7% are about mirrored in the growth of the population under 14. The figures for children under nine years of age, as they are not yet born for 1970, is even more of a guess, but they show the same tendency. The Area's increase in this group will be from close to 850,000 to 950,000, while the City's 9 year-and-under population will rise from 428,000 to 436,000.

The next question is how this population is distributed by race. This information is hardest to come by as, for good reason, Federal and State officials dealing with the population are not permitted to

carry this type of statistic; a year from now there will be the full answers from the decennial census. At the moment, it can only be said that the rate of immigration from the South has slowed down to maybe 6,000 persons annually, from about twice that figure, and a 1940-50 average of about 9,000. In 1958, there were over 500,000 non-white population in the City, or not far from 25%. On the other hand, the percent of non-white children in public schools has recently been estimated to be in the neighborhood of 45%. The youth of the immigrants of the 1940-50 decade led to a larger rise in natural increases during the 50's -- about 2/3 of the total increase. In view of the changing types as well as immigrants from decade to decade, it is impossible to project the non-white portion of the population to 1970.

The reasons why this group so often presents social problems are not primarily racial bias, restriction of Negro mobility and sociological poor adaptation to environment, but to a large extent are economic. A high percentage of the lowest income group and the lowest level of skill is being considered, and it is probable that similar results would be observed if white immigrants arrived here from southern farms. They also would be plagued by difficult adjustments to a changing economic structure and occupational patterns.

D: Trends in Philadelphia's Economic Structure

The economy of Philadelphia is known as being widely diversified - having some representation of almost any type of industrial classification. This is supposed to provide a shield against recessions, and up to a point that has been the case in the past. Nevertheless, Philadelphia has traditionally had a rate of unemployment somewhat above the national, and recently has had particular difficulties in coming out of the recessions of this decade. This might indicate that a

greater degree of specialization has set in.

Some of the industries (e.g., textiles) will continue to decline; others (e.g., metal fabrication, petro-chemicals, research-based industries, etc.) can be expected to increase their foothold in the Area. At the same time, the national trend of producing closer to markets, and establishing larger regional centers is likely to benefit Philadelphia, with its port, its large market and extensive hinterland, as one of the important regional centers. It will increasingly become the core of an even larger region.

This tendency to local and regional service has, of course, long existed in non-manufacturing: in wholesaling, finance, business services, professional, and technical activities as well as personal services, etc. As the Area expands, so will these services. And the trend in the nation at large is towards an increasing relative number of jobs in the service field as compared to manufacturing, where automation, increased productivity, and therefore shorter hours and fewer jobs have become the trend. While this varies between industries, the Philadelphia Area has its goodly share of industries which are likely to continue their increase in productivity, and their relative decrease in employment possibilities.

Basically, of course, Philadelphia's share of the nation's economic trend is only the lesser part of predicting our economic development: the more important question is what will happen to the nation as a whole. Here it is reasonably safe to predict a steadily rising national product and income over the next decade. The prediction is safe because the children of the forties are coming of age within the next few years and more will do so thereafter at an increasing rate.

There is the likelihood that the nation will continue to spend heavily for public goods (probably of a military nature, but if that should gradually subside, it will be replaced by other public works), and the private level of demand for goods and services is great and is steadily increasing. Also there is more knowledge about how to handle depressions, and if our government is alert and forthright, it will take prompt action if depression threatens. There are many other reasons inherent in today's economic picture which make it safe to predict for the nation as a whole a total product which will rise from \$500 million in 1960 to over \$700 million in the coming decade.

On that basis, one could estimate that the Area's personal income will rise from \$11.5 billion in 1960 to \$16.5 billion in 1970. To make it clearer what this means in the light of an increase to a population of 5 million, it might be better to say that this is an increase of personal income for all men, women, and children in the Area from an average of \$2,640 to \$3,300. (As the City is economically so much an integral part of the Area, there seems little point in trying to estimate these figures for the City.)

E. The City's Financial Resources

An increased income per capita means increased spending power for everybody. If this money is spent in the Area, it also means more jobs - and jobs mean more spending and more income. From the point of view of the City, as well as other jurisdictions, all this means more tax income. Meanwhile, however, there will have been an increase in geometric progression in the need for services. The suburban boroughs, townships, and counties will have seen an ever denser population which needs all manner of public works and services, a sewer system, water

distribution, a full fledged police force, streets and freeways, more schools and teachers, etc. The City, whose population will not have increased much by 1970, will, as mentioned earlier, have a large number of families whose economic condition presents social problems, and the need for a variety of increased health, welfare and protective services. The increased tax receipts from larger economic activity may not be enough to take care of these increased needs for needed expenditures.

It was pointed out earlier that a revitalization of the City is impossible without ample urban renewal funds. As Philadelphia's position is probably going to be mirrored by other larger cities, it is entirely possible that during the next decade we may have a government enlightened enough to realize that cities and metropolitan areas are becoming the nation's number one problem and, as they are already doing for themselves all they can, it is conceivable that a new Department for Urban Affairs may successfully fight for many times the urban renewal funds appropriated today. Then the cities would be enabled to demolish enough obsolete structures to get large tracts of vacant land near the core, where it is most needed, and in the "grey" areas. This would give them a chance to attract to the center those offices and industries which consider the City a locational advantage, but were unable to obtain or afford the land there. It would also make it possible to engage in large-scale experiments with a new use for "grey" areas which might re-attract families into the City.

But maybe this is a dream. If it is, then the likelihood exists that the City would fight for additional industry and thus an expanded tax base with all the power at its command, whether this is done at the expense of San Francisco or of our own suburbs. Thus the likelihood of

logically defensible location decisions, and a rational development of the Area as a whole becomes lessened. It is not even likely that enough attention will be given to attracting the types of industry necessarily best suited for the City, for example, those which could absorb large numbers of unemployed workers or satisfy other needs of the City.

F. Demands on Manpower

This brings the discussion back not only to the human side of these problems, but also to the basis of living: the job.

The total employment of the Area will be over 1,700,000 in 1960. This will have risen to about 2 million by 1970. Of this, about 1,030,000 jobs will lie within the City in 1960, and 1,100,000 in 1970. If past trends continue, it is estimated that a net 20% of these jobs in the City will be held by residents of the suburbs. This means that, unless full employment prevails, a disproportionally larger portion of the City's labor force will be unemployed.

Some of the social reasons for this fact have been mentioned, but there are others. As textiles move out, for instance, they leave behind not only loft buildings, many of which are of little use for other industries, but also a group of workers who have devoted a lifetime to one industry and are, therefore, too old to learn a new trade. As some other industries introduce automatized machines at too fast a rate to wait for attrition, or absorb the unnecessary workers, these are left behind by progress, either too old or not able to make adjustments. More important, in terms of numbers, when the in-migrants appear at Philadelphia's door, they are not only unskilled, they have actually never held an industrial job, and do not know the ways of industrial

society, the hierarchy in a factory, the way to apply for a job or how to dress when they do.

Worse yet, they are facing an era of radical changes in the labor force. The most important of these is that gradually the need for unskilled workers and "brawn work" has decreased, and in some industries vanished. Most of it is now performed by automatic machinery - shifting from one machine to the other, performing routine work that used to be done on the assembly line, and doing the backbreaking work connected with heavy production. The Ford era had introduced the highly routinized and repetitious jobs. Automation has shifted dull, routine and heavy jobs to the machine, leaving a large demand for workers who can control, maintain and service these machines and think in terms of the total continuous production.

Simultaneously, this Area has seen a shift away from non-durable manufacturing, such as textiles, towards durable goods production such as machinery and metal fabrication. This decreases demand for unskilled workers even more. Fortunately, the increase in personal services of all kinds, repair shops, garages, sales, etc., as against manufacturing, gives some workers a chance at an easily learnable job. The increase in white-collar workers presents another promise to those young men and women who are able to prepare themselves for it.

Basically, this becomes a matter of education for City, State and private employer. Those who have not yet been permanently employed need pre-industrial training, to fit them into the demands and rewards of our industrial society. Workers who have lost their jobs and are young enough to learn a new one, should be trained for several possible occupations to be ready for any number of chances, and to present to an

industry potentially attracted to Philadelphia, a large as well as a trained labor force. But the most important job needs to be done between now and 1970: to teach the children and younger people who have not yet entered the labor market, not only a skill and a readily saleable occupation, but an attitude different from the one that can often be observed among families of unemployed: this is the time of life when faith and hope should be founded in the possibilities of this society to absorb those who are willing and able to work. If we can extirpate the fatalistic belief that it is all useless anyway; if we can make these children believe that there are rewards in effort and in excelling; if we can help them, not only by opening doors for them, but also by changing their attitude towards making very special efforts to grasp these opportunities --- then we will have begun to solve, in the next generation, the thorniest social and economic problem of many citizens of urban areas.

II. STRENGTHENING OF THE FAMILY

A. Parental Counseling

In a world of conflict, tension and uncertainty, society is in a state of transition and is undergoing some rapid changes. These changes are having a profound effect upon the functions of the family. They are also responsible in part for much of the anxiety, conflict and breakdown of many families. In spite of the work of various agencies and institutions in the community, such as the church, the schools, the courts, social and health agencies, disorganization of families is continuing for a variety of social, economic and health reasons.

The strengthening of family life as the purpose of many institutions and organizations emanates from the tense, conflicted world in which we live; it flows from the recognized jeopardy to family and individual adjustment. It also represents the desire of society to find some measures to help families to gain or regain the kind of family stability that insures the healthier development of the young and the reduction in the maladjustment and unhappiness of adults that is on the increase. Failures of our society are due, at least in part, to the failure of the family as a training institution for life. If we are to survive as a civilized society - civilized not in the technological terms - but in emotional, psychological terms - the family must be a major agent in that survival. The family still is the most stable institution we have.

The development that has demonstrated an effectiveness in enabling parents to cope with those factors that are destructive of personal and family stability, is that of casework counseling, which is aimed at helping the individual to know himself better, to understand

more of his motivations and capacities, and to find the way of adapting those capacities to a stable existence within the life around him. With this help, the parent is enabled to adjust to his own internal pressures as well as the external pressures of the outside world and to find meaning and value in family living.

Recommendation

Extension of counseling services (public and voluntary) so that they are available to all parents who need and can benefit from them.

B. Financial Assistance

Family life in our society cannot possibly be strengthened without the security of having the basic essentials of living adequately provided for through employment; in the absence of employment, through an adequate public assistance program.

Society has a stake beyond what is the mere physical survival of its members. It has an obligation to help them function as active participating members in the community and to assure the children will grow into self-respecting, relatively independent individuals. Public assistance must meet adequately the social as well as the basic physical needs of the children on its rolls. Failure to do so will not only and inevitably affect the growth and development of the child as a member of society, but also may well affect the society in which he lives.

On October 21, 1959, the Pennsylvania Citizens Association submitted a report to Governor Lawrence and the State Board of Public Assistance with recommendations regarding services in Pennsylvania's public assistance program. This report recommends a series of major

changes in the State's public assistance policies. They are:

1. A substantially greater commitment than heretofore to develop constructive services for assistance recipients.
2. Immediate attention to services for "troubled young families" where delinquency, divorce, illegitimacy and illness result in the greatest burden of dependency. Such services extended later to other cases where rehabilitation is possible.
3. Specified administrative changes to relieve the State of costly but unproductive procedures in the public assistance program.
4. A long-term program of developing staff with sufficient skills to provide the services needed by dependent families.
5. An immediate program to develop skilled staff to meet the needs of the "troubled young family" group.
6. A strengthened program of information and citizen participation to involve the public more closely with the public assistance program.

This report is not proposing a big increase in the cost of administering public assistance. Evidence cited in the report clearly shows that the small additional cost involved in the recommendations will be offset by comparable savings in a three to five year period. Even if this were not true, however, the recommendations make such clear sense from the standpoint of conservation of Pennsylvania's human resources that they are a must in developing our future public assistance policies.

"The report headlines the need to break the chain of chronic dependency among certain family groups by providing the office of public assistance with the "muscle" needed to meet the basic problems of 'troubled young families'. These families containing children under 18 years of age are seen as the key to the dependency problem. Children who are 'growing up while their families are experiencing dependency' represent the future generation with both 'the greatest need and the greatest potential'.

"Delinquency and other social problems endanger the ability of some of these families to function satisfactorily in the interest of the children and adult members.

"It is the conviction of this committee that it is . . .

wasteful of money and human resources, not to undertake an all-out effort to provide the skilled services and administrative improvements in the program which will salvage some families for productive activity and prevent others from deterioration."

The committee reported that Pennsylvania and other States have already successfully demonstrated that the problem can be met by instituting:

1. Administrative re-orientation of public welfare policies and methods to emphasize rehabilitation rather than financial aid only.
2. Greater emphasis on in-service training of personnel.
3. Caseloads not to exceed 50 where a trained staff is attempting to provide counsel and guidance to the young families in trouble.
4. Earlier and more imaginative efforts to discover and treat the needs of hard core families.
5. Cooperative efforts with voluntary social agencies in meeting special problems of certain families.
6. Continuing research into the causes of dependency.

Pennsylvania must supply such remedies as these on a broad scale if it is to avoid greater and greater public assistance costs in future years.

C. Religion

Recognizing the creation of all creatures by God and the family as a unit of society working towards our ultimate goal, the following we recommend:

1. Recognizing that the family is the most important unit of society and present day society seems to be weakening in regard to morals, it is necessary that we point out how religion, being the basis of family life, can be the strengthening force in its existence.
2. Order in the home must be based on Divine commands and counsels. Participation in Divine Worship, the example being set by the parents, is a great strengthening force.

3. It should be the part of the community to incorporate religious groups in planning what is good for the community, the family being the foundation of such a group.
4. Religious leaders in building strong family units should encourage and emphasize discipline and moral values.

D. Recreation

Recreation is now recognized as a basic human need. It is generally accepted that leisure-time education and recreation services should be provided on a year-round basis for everyone regardless of age, sex, religion or economic and social status. The responsibility for providing such opportunities rests with the family, community agencies (both tax supported and voluntary), and with the individual.

Through the Department of Recreation, the Board of Public Education, and the Fairmount Park Commission, tax funds support a wide range of recreational programs offered either individually by each organization, jointly, or in close cooperation with each other and numerous voluntary agencies.

Through the United Funds and direct contributions, voluntary funds support such organizations as the Y's, Scouts, Settlements and Community Centers, Boys' Clubs, Camping and Church Centers.

A joint statement prepared and approved by the Recreation Coordination Board of the Philadelphia Department of Recreation and the Education-Recreation Division of the Health and Welfare Council listed:

The following purposes of governmental and voluntary recreation and group work services:

1. To develop healthy and mature persons and groups with ability to use their capacities to the fullest for their own happiness and in the interest of the community.
2. To develop good human relations in the family, group, community and the world, consistent with democratic values and ideals.
3. To develop a sense of citizenship which motivates

persons and groups to participate responsibly in their community and to develop citizenship skills which makes their participation effective.

4. To cultivate leaders and develop democratic leadership in children, youth, and adults so that each community makes the best use of its own resources in the meeting of its needs.
5. To assist and to teach persons and groups to use leisure constructively for fun and achievement; and to widen the appreciation of the cultural and artistic aspects of American achievement.
6. To help in the development of a philosophy of life which might have its deepest roots in the home, but can be given substantial direction and nurture by participation in recreational agencies' programs.

The following general principles to guide in the planning and administration of community recreation, group work and informal education:

Principle I - The opportunity for recreation and group association is a basic need of all individuals.

Principle II - Within its proper responsibility, any tax-supported or voluntary agency, given suitable facilities and qualified leadership can adequately organize and direct programs of recreational and group associations.

Principle III - Any agency organizing and directing programs of recreation and group associations has as its objectives the helping of children, youth and adults develop happy, self-disciplined, well informed, articulate and socially responsible citizens.

Principle IV - The primary responsibility of tax-supported agencies in providing recreation and group experience is to furnish the basic recreational facilities, leadership and services to meet the needs of all neighborhoods.

Principle V - The primary responsibility of voluntary agencies in providing recreation and group experiences is to furnish specialized facilities, leadership and services to meet their special program requirements consistent with the agency's stated objectives.

Principle VI - The total program of recreation and group experience must be evaluated continuously to assure the most effective use of funds.

Principle VII - The community program of recreation and group experience must have a continuing coordination device established and recognized to insure that the total resources of all agencies are being used effectively.

Principle VIII - The community recreation and group experience program, in order to be meaningful to all ages, must provide for active citizen participation in the planning stages as well as in the administration and operation of the program.

The City Planning Commission, upon recommendation of its Technical Advisory Committee on Recreation, has adopted a plan for public recreation development in Philadelphia to the year 1980. Every support should be given to the implementation of this comprehensive program.

E. Housing

The problem of providing a good home in a good neighborhood for every family is being aggravated today by the tremendous growth and mobility of the population. (See Chapter I.) American families are on the move -- from city to city, from central cities to the suburbs, from small towns and rural areas to urban centers, often to city slums. The movement is in part due to the continuing trend away from farms to industrial employment, and in part an escape from obsolete housing. It is also a desire for more space, and better, or at least newer, community facilities. There is the danger, however, that both the city and the suburbs could become less desirable living places than they are today, a fact that would have a profoundly damaging effect on family life and the welfare of children and youth.

For a high growth rate in the Philadelphia region to be advantageous to family life there must be:

1. Regional and local planning to guide the development of new communities. Local planning is partially established in the Philadelphia region, but regional planning in this tri-state area needs assistance from the state and federal governments as it crosses state boundaries.
 2. Expanded urban renewal resources and programs. Philadelphia's renewal programs are extended to the limit permitted by the availability of local, state and federal resources. Federal aid must be tripled before renewal can gain on blight formation.
 3. Relocation assistance to all displaced families. The forcible uprooting of many families will accompany community development and redevelopment. Special services and good alternate housing must be available.
 4. New residential developments designed to meet the needs of family life. For families with children this means direct access to the outdoors, freedom from crowding, adequate neighborhood facilities. It also means housing in price range within the reach of all families.
 5. Freedom of choice in the selection of a dwelling place. Good housing must be available to every family regardless of income, race, creed or national origin.
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III. SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AWAY FROM THEIR OWN HOMES

There is no true substitute for a child's own family and home. Only if we keep this premise in mind are we able to give real meaning and conviction to our belief that no child shall be removed from his own home except for urgent and compelling reasons. If we are to keep faith with our belief then we must make sure that all possible safeguards and services are provided to protect the child's own family so that his needs can be met in his own home. These considerations apply to all children including the handicapped.

The strength of a community's child care program does not depend primarily on the number, variety and quality of the agencies and institutions serving children away from their own homes but rather on the services which protect the families and prevent their breakdown. In our community comparatively little is being done to provide these protective and preventive services. By comparison the health field is far more advanced, much more effective and the results are more apparent in the improvement of the general health of our families. We must strengthen the social agencies serving families and children to enable them to carry on a program of dynamic preventive social service. Only then will we make an impact on the problem of family breakdown and subsequent child placement.

Among the difficulties of family life the ones that are likely to rank highest for children are those that require them to go to live with strangers. Death, illness and poverty can occasion such misfortune but perhaps the hardest to bear for the child are the neglect and inadequacy of his parents. Foster care to some few children may come as a welcome relief from home pressures. To most, however, it is a bad blow, a blow that is made worse if the initial placement is not appropriate and if frequent changes are required.

First we must do everything in our power to prevent placement but when all efforts fail then the community has an obligation to make sure that the

placement is based on the individual needs of the child. We must not compound his hardship and hurt by thoughtless, ill considered and inadequate placement. The child requiring placement today presents a greater challenge to the skill, imagination and ingenuity of our agencies and institutions. He is more complex and in most instances more troubled than his predecessors. Maybe this is due to our increased sensitivity to him because of the tremendous strides that have been made in knowledge about child development and treatment of disorders in children.

This section of the report will deal specifically with five aspects of services to children away from their homes.

- A. - Foster family care.
- B. - Group resident care.
- C. - Adoption and services to unmarried mothers.
- D. - Homemaker services
- E. - Day Care

A. Foster Family Care

The number of dependent and neglected children in foster family care has shown a slight increase in the past decade while the number of dependent and neglected children in institutions has shown a marked decrease. In view of our exploding child population this is a remarkable record. However, we must view the situation with some misgivings because there is evidence that there are a considerable number of children in the community who are not being served. Finding appropriate foster homes has posed an increasingly serious problem. There is in general a dearth of foster family homes. The lack of foster family homes for Negro babies and adolescents is critical. Perhaps the scarcity of foster homes is due to our failure to make wise and judicious use of those we have. It may be due to the inadequate boarding rates paid or housing limitations among the potential foster families. In-

creased lucrative employment opportunities for mothers may be another reason. Perhaps we are asking foster parents to care for children who are so distressed or emotionally complicated that they cannot live in a family home. We must make a concerted effort to find the facts. We should not be willing to say the supply of foster homes is drying up until we have applied our best skill, imagination and hard work to the solution of the problem.

B. Group Resident Care

We have known for a long time that dependent and neglected children requiring care away from their own homes in most cases are best served in a foster family setting and not in large congregate institutions. Some children have been so riddled emotionally that they cannot get along in any family. For such children group resident care may be beneficial provided the program offers the opportunity for each child to overcome his particular difficulties. During the past decade in our community many large congregate institutions have changed to smaller group resident facilities.

If the community is to serve adequately children in placement it needs not only a variety of foster family homes but also a variety of group resident facilities. There is a dearth of institutional resources for the Negro child even though some children's institutions are not being utilized to anywhere near their capacity.

C. Adoption and Services to Unmarried Mothers

The adoption situation has improved in the past decade, due in part to the 1953 amendments to the State Adoption Law. Accredited agencies are being utilized more and adoptions are under closer scrutiny of the court. However, the adoption laws need additional strengthening. Perhaps we are ready now to have all adoptions of children by persons other than relatives, supervised by accredited child placement agencies,

The needs of the unmarried mother and her child in many instances are

not being met. This may be due not only to a lack of coordination among existing agencies but also absence of a readily accessible "reaching-out" service. There is no service available for the non-resident Negro unmarried mother. Many Negro babies available for adoption remain in placement for months or even years. There is no problem in finding prospective adoptive parents for white babies but we have not as yet been able to find prospective adoptive parents in sufficient numbers for Negro babies.

D. Homemaker Services

Homemaker service is an invaluable aid in keeping families together, during emergencies particularly those resulting from the temporary illness or incapacitation of the mother. We have made real progress in our community in this program. Several agencies have initiated homemaker service during the past decade and have demonstrated that it is essential as part of the community's effort to prevent family breakdown.

E. Day Care

Of the many thousands of children receiving day care in our community only about 2,000 are being cared for by governmental and voluntary non-profit agencies. Only one agency provides foster family day care, the rest provide group day care. These are children in small and large groups who have not yet come to the attention of any supervising agency. In addition there are children who are under the care of neighbors. Many of these arrangements do not provide adequate care and protection of the child's development. Day care at times is being used or sought by parents as a solution to problems which would be met far better by other services which are either not available or not known to the parents.. Many families requiring day care cannot find it readily available in locations and at a cost which would make its use feasible. Some day care programs are dangerously substandard.

FUTURE OBJECTIVES

The general level of child care has been lifted in our community in the

past decade, however, much more remains to be accomplished. The following are objectives which we believe can be achieved in the next decade. We hope to keep them before us as a guide to the development of a sound program of services and resources for children requiring care away from their own homes.

1. Programs will be family centered with emphasis on prevention and protection. The Public Assistance program, particularly the aid to Dependent Children category will be enabled through additional qualified staff and program emphasis to provide preventive services to the families receiving Public Assistance. Local public welfare services will be consolidated and the present dichotomy between public assistance and local public welfare services will be eliminated.
2. Once a family comes to the attention of a social agency all efforts will be made to establish a continuity of service with a view to -
 - (a) preventing family breakdown; and if all efforts fail
 - (b) considering the needs of each child in planning placement
 - (c) involving the parents insofar as possible in the placement of their child.
3. A realistic evaluation will be made of the financing of child care programs with a view to ascertaining a fair and equitable division between voluntary and governmental support. We will also look at the distribution of financial responsibility between local and state government and between State and Federal government.
4. With renewed conviction regarding the efficacy of foster family care we will make every effort to recruit and main-

tain foster homes. We will look closely at the board rates in relation to the increased cost of living and make the necessary adjustments. We will not exploit foster homes by requiring them to care for children who are so disturbed that they cannot and should not live in a family setting. Child placement agencies will at all times maintain a close relationship with the foster parents and give them the help they need and should expect in order to give constructive care to the children placed with them.

5. We will recognize the values of group resident care and encourage the establishment of facilities particularly for the older adolescents. We will encourage all agencies to operate on a truly inter-racial basis. We will stimulate institutions to remain flexible and modify and alter their programs in line with changing needs.
6. We will work for the extension of the adoption program particularly for Negro babies at the same time working for legislation to provide additional protection for the child, his natural parents and adoptive parents.
7. Services to unmarried mothers and their children will be expanded, coordinated and made more readily accessible.
8. Homemaker services will be broadened so that they may be available in all aspects of the preventive service program.
9. The process by which children come into placement will be examined and modified to eliminate overlapping, duplication and poorly planned placements. One step may be the centering of administrative responsibility in the local DFW for dependent and neglected children where there is no contest of custody. Eventually this could lead to a clear assignment of public child care responsi-

bility in one agency. This would provide complete coverage through either purchase of care or direct service and would guarantee that no child would go unserved.

10. Through increased and coordinated effort we will extend, strengthen and improve family and group day care services under a variety of auspices so that they will be available to families requiring this type of service. We will make provision for establishing and maintaining adequate standards through registration, licensure, supervision and consultation.
11. Fundamental to a sound community child care program is properly trained staff. We will revitalize our efforts to recruit and train personnel by:
 - (a) giving recognition to the importance of child care work.
 - (b) offering adequate opportunities for in-service training.
 - (c) making available fellowships, scholarships and work-study plans.
 - (d) assuring adequate salaries in relation to the responsibilities of the job.
12. The State laws relating to child care are not only confusing but do not provide adequate protection for dependent and neglected children. We will make every effort to have the old laws clarified or in some instances replaced by new laws and then have all child welfare laws codified.
13. In order to plan properly we need to know all the facts. We will establish on a continuous basis a community wide

system for the collection and analysis of facts and figures regarding child care which will be shared with all agencies involved.

THE DECADE OF 1950 TO 1960

Juvenile delinquency in Philadelphia increased from 1950 (the lowest year since World War II) in a steady climb till 1956; it decreased in 1957 and 1958, but the first 9 months of 1959 again showed a reversal of this trend, and a new increase is apparent. Notwithstanding the fluctuations in the total number of cases, it must be recognized that, in general, the degree of seriousness of delinquent acts committed by juveniles is greater at the end of the decade than at its beginning. During the period from 1950 to 1960 the following developments in public departments and private agencies dealing with the problem in this city took place:

- A. In the area of delinquency control and treatment, a higher status was accorded the unit of the Police Department which handles juvenile cases; the Juvenile Aid Division was created, its staff increased and its function in the preventive field widened. The Youth Study Center, opened in 1952 with a capacity of 175 (125 boys and 50 girls), serves as the detention and study facility for the Juvenile Division of the Municipal Court. The Probation Staff of the Juvenile Division of the Municipal Court -- partly as a result of a survey conducted by the Government Consulting Service of the Fels Institute of Local and State Government, University of Pennsylvania, under the auspices of the Greater Philadelphia Movement -- was greatly strengthened through increase in field probation personnel, addition of supervisory and administrative staff and the creation of an intake unit at the Youth Study Center providing twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, coverage. A new commitment facility was provided by the City Department of Public Welfare, called Youth Rehabilitation Center, for the reception of delinquent boys under 16 years of age, requiring short-

· term training.

B. In the area of prevention the Youth Services Board headed by Mayor Joseph S. Clark, and later by Mayor Richardson Dilworth, was formed, comprising representatives of all public and private agencies in the field of delinquency prevention, control and treatment, and coordinating their services; one of its many projects, centered in the 33rd Police District, was dedicated to working with potentially delinquent children and their families, to the marshalling of community resources toward this end, to providing group counselling for mothers of delinquents, and to neighborhood sponsoring of boys on probation. The Youth Services Board was succeeded, on January 1, 1959, by the Youth Conservation Commission, which functions through the Youth Conservation Services of the City Department of Public Welfare; in addition to the saturation of especially vulnerable neighborhoods with case work and group work services, thereby reaching 268 hardcore families with an average of 4 children each, a Youth Conservation Corps was established in which 60 boys referred by police, school, court and other agencies, do conservation work in Pennypack Park during afternoon hours, and full time during school vacation periods. The Crime Prevention Association coordinates the "Area Youth Workers" whose special assignment it is to work with gangs and to guide their members towards a socially acceptable life. The Health and Welfare Council selected a neighborhood known for high delinquency rate, for a concentrated program of group and case work services; known as Operation Poplar, this experimental effort has special United Fund monies and a number of local governmental and voluntary resources cooperating in the project's efforts to serve the needs of the families involved. The Board of Public Education increased its school counselling program to such an extent that it now covers all senior and junior high schools, and two-thirds of the

elementary schools; this is one of the best devices for early detection of incipient delinquency. In addition to the Police Department and the Department of Public Welfare, other city departments providing implicit or direct services of delinquency prevention are: the Department of Recreation and the Department of Public Health, particularly through its Mental Health Division. The erection of the Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute, operated by the State Department of Public Welfare, and especially its Eastern Diagnostic and Evaluation Center, although long delayed by lack of funds and staff in launching its program, has begun to render diagnostic services for emotionally disturbed and mentally ill children who are in danger of becoming delinquent, or already have transgressed the law.

PRESENT NEEDS

In spite of many improvements recorded during the past decade, numerous gaps in services still exist.

A. General Prevention

The expansion of such programs as that of the "Area Youth Workers" and of the "Youth Conservation Corps" is warranted. A special need appears to exist among children living in neighborhoods where dislocation through urban redevelopment takes place; the assignment of street workers and recreational leaders, particularly to those parts of the city, is indicated.

B. Special Prevention

Early detection of tendencies toward anti-social behavior should be one of the foremost concerns in the years to come. This would presuppose a detailed coverage of all schools by counselling personnel. It would further require a net of guidance clinics and mental health facilities on the neighborhood level so that their proximity and accessibility will

induce parents and children to avail themselves of their services.

C. Detention

1. The efficacy of the Youth Study Center and its program is severely impeded by the fact that a considerable portion of its space is used by children who do not belong there; these are juveniles who, after commitment by the juvenile court, are awaiting admission to overcrowded training schools, and those who, being diagnosed deeply emotionally disturbed or mentally ill, are held at the Youth Study Center because of lack of needed treatment facilities.
2. The situation described under 1 has resulted in the holding of juveniles above 16 in Moyamensing Prison; except in cases of extremely serious offenses, or for purposes of disciplinary security, no juvenile should be detained in a jail, and the solution of the problem outlined under 1 would make this socially and psychologically desirable goal possible.
3. Additional psychological and psychiatric services offered by the Medical Department of the Municipal Court would afford even more intensive studies and diagnoses of juveniles held at the Youth Study Center.

D. Probation Services

Further raising of the standards of the Probation Department of the Municipal Court is predicated upon the allocating of higher salaries for probation personnel. This would make it possible to equalize the educational and experience requirements, as well as the remunerations, for field staff and supervisors with those of social work personnel in the City Department of Public Welfare. Through new addition of probation officers the individual case load could be brought closer to the nationally accepted standard of not more than 50 units per officer. It would

also enable the court to initiate a program of assigning particularly complex probation cases to a unit of especially trained probation officers, who would carry only small case loads, and give a maximum of intensive supervision to each child. The recently started program of group probation, under the supervision and guidance of a court psychologist, should be expanded in order to cover a considerably larger number of boys, girls and their parents than is now possible.

E. Disposition

1. Philadelphia is almost entirely lacking in foster home care for delinquent children; such a program, which has proven worth-while in other communities, should be stimulated in order to give those children whose delinquency stems primarily from neglect at home, a chance to grow up in a healthy family environment. The feasibility of group foster homes for this purpose should also be explored.
2. Case work and domiciliary care for juveniles who are unmarried mothers represent another area of growing need.
3. For deeply emotionally disturbed and mentally ill children who are either involved in unlawful acts, or are in danger of becoming anti-social, an in-patient facility for immediate reception and study should be created; this is one of the most urgent needs.
4. State institutional facilities are vitally required for the mentally ill and retarded children, especially the defective delinquent female of all ages and male under 15 years of age. Additional training schools with variegated programs and degrees of security should be provided on the state level; this would also include the expansion of the existing two and the establishment of new forestry camps. Centers for classification and evaluation, although representing a logical and desirable program, are to be assigned a

later priority because the needed training facilities must first be a reality before classification and diagnostic services can become meaningful and effective.

F. After-Care

1. Additional probation staff for the supervision of juveniles released from training schools is needed.
2. Hostel facilities for those released from training schools, who should not return to their inadequate parental homes, have long been advocated as an urgent necessity, but so far, no serious attempt has been made to translate it into practice.

G. State Leadership

Philadelphia, as the result of the increasingly complex problems of urban civilization, and in anticipation of the expected rise in child population of juvenile court age in the coming years, cannot be expected to do the job alone. A well coordinated program on the state level, especially for the intra-mural treatment and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders, is a must for the next decade. Pennsylvania should look to, and follow the example of, other states with high industrialization, high urbanization and high mobility, which have assumed their responsibility of fighting juvenile crime, its causes and its propensities, with strong leadership and effective state programs. A forward looking executive department can only accomplish this if it is given truly adequate financial support by the Legislature, and moral strength by an interested and concerned citizenry.

This topic is approached through separating children into groups primarily on an age basis, and in one or two instances on a disease basis.

A. The Newborn

The attention given the yet-to-be-born infant in the form of adequate prenatal care needs to pregnant women requires urgent action. Twenty percent of all resident births in Philadelphia are to mothers who fail to obtain anything resembling adequate care during pregnancy. In many instances, the mother failed to even see the physician prior to the actual delivery event and the remainder of this group of women appeared for care far too late in pregnancy to receive the benefits inherent in such care. Thus, using the time prenatal care was established as our frame of reference, 8,000 to 9,000 women in Philadelphia failed to receive adequate prenatal care. Consider that an unknown number, and quite possibly an even larger group, may have appeared for care early in pregnancy and never returned -- such a group of pregnant women likewise received inadequate care. Perhaps as many as 40% of pregnancies to residents of Philadelphia can be characterized as associated with inadequate prenatal care.

Recommendations

1. Education in schools and homes regarding the worth of preventive health services, especially to high risk groups like the pregnant woman.
2. Financing sociological studies as to why care was not sought when such care was indeed available.
3. Financing the implementations of findings of #2 above, especially since such needs as baby-sitting services for preschool and school-age children of pregnant women, transportation of pregnant women to

prenatal clinics, etc. will probably be needed.

4. Production and enforcement of standards for maternity care either by organized medical and hospital groups or their cooperative support of the Department of Health activity in this area. (At present there are standards under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Welfare, but these are inadequate in scope and there exists no adequate enforcement process).
5. Financing by locality through combined Federal, State and local funds for the care needed by a pregnant woman who is financially indigent. (At present what is being done is carried solely by the City and this is inadequate for the need.) This should be done by utilization of existing facilities which has the distinct advantage of assisting the hospitals which as a group are already financially blighted.
6. Special attention is drawn to the ADC to realize that funds given to the mother during her pregnancy may represent more benefit to her child than that paid only after the infant's birth. It's physiologically unsound to pretend no infant exists until he begins extrauterine life.
7. Attention is strongly urged for all community disciplines to their responsibilities in this regard, since medicine itself is hopelessly incapable of accomplishing sufficient improvement in the underprivileged group through mere medical attention during a short exposure of 9 months of gestation. Bodies and minds ravaged by all forms of social neglect during childhood cannot be expected to be so well-rehabilitated by even excellent medical attention begun during the now pregnant women's gestational period. Medicine has not, and will never develop such a potent revitalizing serum.

B. Hospital Care of Pregnant Women and Newborn Infants

These two highly vulnerable groups are in all Philadelphia hospitals exposed

to hazards to their health, and indeed at times to their very life, that are already known to be avoidable. Reference is here made to the archaic physical structure in some hospitals, the absent necessary equipment in some hospitals, and a grave nursing personnel shortage in all hospitals. While further work is needed to delineate other hazards, we as a community have not made sufficient inroads in the removal of already identified hazards.

The financial blight present in every Philadelphia hospital mentioned above is an overwhelming limiting factor. Even if all hospitals at present recognized the needs for improving present hazards, there simply isn't sufficient funds being identified in the operation of maternity and newborn units to be of hope for a sizable improvement toward the health of mothers and infants.

Recommendations

1. Transfer the administration of all Hill-Burton Federal funds for hospital construction to the State Department of Health. Pennsylvania is the only state in the entire country where such funds are administered by the Department of Welfare, and indeed only six states have such funds administered outside their departments of health. In the other five states these funds are operated through such organizations as hospital commissions -- certainly more logical than the Department of Welfare. On the other hand, it must be mentioned, there is substantial conviction in the City and State that the hospital survey and construction program as well as the licensing of hospitals and nursing homes should remain in the Department of Public Welfare. This latter view appears in the February 1959 report of the Governor's Committee on Merger of the Departments of Welfare and Public Assistance.

2. Having the above in the State Department of Health would give both state and local health authorities a coordinated opportunity to formulate a corrective approach not merely on proper building needs but just as important on the proper utilization of such facilities. Standards of care could not only be formulated but enforced at least concerning new construction. Also, a planned approach for rehabilitation of existing facilities towards the standards of care conducive to not just saving lives but improving health could be developed.
3. Personnel with technical competence to serve as consultative resources to all hospitals maintaining a newborn and maternity service must be made available. This requires funds in addition to personnel se. In Philadelphia what little is done, is done entirely with local resources and should receive support from at least State if not Federal resources.

C. The Premature Infant

The single greatest contributor to newborn deaths! Death as a newborn and during the first year of life is at a higher rate than at any age up to the 65 year age group. While again acknowledging the need to support basic research and to study relationships surrounding premature birth, the present knowledge of needs in caring for premature infants is not available to all of these 9% of live births who account for 70% of our newborn deaths. Nursing services within the hospital are simply not available through existing ranks of graduate nurses.

Recommendations

1. Support nursing profession in whatever logical plan such a group might propose to increase the ranks of active graduate nurses. Such things as better recognition of the needs of a

married nurse who is herself a mother and must leave the profession because of the absence of a feasible plan to support her family is required. The responsibility a nurse mother has to her family requires the design of resources aimed at capturing such a nurse back into active nursing. This might entail such things as day care centers in hospitals for nurses' children, even homemaker service, particularly attention to help to a nurse mother for proper staffing of middle and night shift in hospitals. Some sensible mobile working plan must be developed to permit the nurse mother to be present at home, if and when her own child is ill.

2. Develop a broad plan to utilize the nurse willing to return to her professional duties after her own family is reared, but who is many times out-of-touch with technical knowledge and skills developed since she was previously active in nursing.
3. Develop wide use of sub-professional groups of women (practical nurse, nurse assistants), trained to replace the absent graduate nurse.
4. Recognition is necessary of inability of any single hospital to provide sufficient educational rehabilitation of nurses returning to the profession after an extended absence, and also to the newly employed graduate nurses who may wish to work with the premature newborn. Personnel and funds for a training program must come about to permit a community approach to meeting a serious deficit.

D. The Preschool Child

At the present time many preschool children live outside of their own home for part or all of their day. There is need for the development of medical programs to adequately provide necessary health supervision to all such children. Brick and mortar requirements alone

unfortunately permit an intolerable waste of health to proceed in such an environment.

Recommendations

1. Regulatory provisions for the medical programs of day care institutions caring for children.
2. Funds for studies into the medical needs of this group, and possibly also to ^{implement} programs aimed at meeting such identified needs.

The medical care of indigent preschool age children when illness arises is so haphazard as to waste both life and health. Dependence on acceptance of such children by community hospitals, (inpatient as well as outpatient) is totally unsatisfactory since the financial plight of hospitals is so precarious.

Since public health agencies offer only the necessary preventive health care to the financially distressed family, logic would seem to demand an awareness that children do suffer acute and chronic illnesses and will actually require a plan for their hospital care.

Recommendations

3. Finance through existing hospital facilities the inpatient and outpatient care of the ill indigent preschool child. The financing coming as it must from governmental sources will enable existing medical facilities to meet their financial operating cost, and together with the Health Department push toward a standard of hospital care (in and out patient) more in keeping with what Philadelphia should represent.

E. The School Age Child

A sorry blending of archaic legislation, prejudicial community planning, and unwillingness to change characterizes this city's approach to the health needs of the school age child. The present program

operated by the Board of Education for pupils in public school is as adequate as the enabling state and local legislation permits. Children attending other than public schools are characterized as attending private schools, with a clear implication that all such children are materially self-sufficient in contrast to children of public schools. Who will stand and deny that health, if not the right, is at least the goal of this community for its school-age children? At least 40% of school children in Philadelphia happen for many reasons (religious preference, financial capacity, etc.) to attend a school not presently covered by the medical program of the Board of Education -- this community's school district.

Recommendations

1. Provide ample services to support the health of all children attending school. This may best be done perhaps through extending the present medical program of the Board of Education into all schools through a design that will not conflict with any desire for separating of church and state. There is now a program for the non-public school child conducted by the Department of Health but this requires quintupling of its resources to bring the program to the level of that available to the public school child.
2. If the Board of Education program is extended, then the Director of such a program should be elevated to a policy-making level on the Board of Education. At present this medical office is of a subservient role to education per se. It should have policy-making authority and responsibilities in fields of health and medical services, without possible entanglements with educational needs in general. Competition between education per se, and medical and health per se has no place in 1960 in Philadelphia.

3. Should the above scheme prove unworkable, any approach to either organized medicine or the official health discipline should be explored. Recognition must be given to the need for a sizable increase in financial and personal resources only because we as a community have lingered far too long in not attending to the health needs of all school children. These needs should be met in school children simply because a child is a school child.

F. Special Groups of Children

Illegitimate ⁵⁴Pregnant School Girls

Special attention is called to a neglected group of school children concerning some of their health needs. Reference is made to the pregnant school girl's opportunity of returning to school after birth of her infant. Service to such a child surrounding both her pregnancy and subsequent needs are inadequate. No more than 30% of such girls succeed in returning to school following the birth of their infant, and thus social decline is encouraged.

Recommendation

1. Study the present requirements for re-admission of illegitimately-pregnant school girls after the delivery of their infant. Remove whatever barriers are present that interfere with the creation of an atmosphere of acceptance even if distinct facilities must be developed. Failure to so provide perpetuates an already sad social and health state with almost assured degeneration of both, the outcome. A vicious cycle is not only encouraged, but frankly reinforced.

Chronic Illness

Unless many disease situations are to be included in the connotation of handicapped children, some attention must be give to what is

expected to represent an increasing number of children suffering various forms of chronic illnesses. Tuberculosis, sickle cell anemia, and growth failures are representative of many conditions present in children which have not been accepted as admissible to the group of handicapped children. Such illnesses do not require ^{care} in institutions, and thus such children many times do not come to the attention of supporting agencies until the family has suffered unnecessary social and financial duress. Awareness of the other supporting needs such children have in addition to pure medical supervision must become routine.

The Handicapped Child

Such children in Philadelphia represent an area that has been most neglected but camouflaged with undirected, and even misdirected activities. While aware that medicine alone cannot handle the problems presented, reprehensible inattention to the medical basis for the problem itself represented by the handicapped child has characterized Philadelphia's approach to such children. Funds in frightening large sums are identified if not by governmental sources, certainly by private sources. Name-for-a-disease fund where the admitted emotional turmoil present in families of such children completely overshadows a community approach is evident not only in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania but throughout the country. No sensible pooling of medical and allied resources for handicapped children presently exist in Philadelphia. Irresponsible duplication for "accepted" handicaps deprives all handicapped children and their families of benefits possible through an organized coordinated approach. Medicine itself should not either build such a plan or operate such a plan, but a far greater awareness of medicine's role must become evident. Unchaperoned lay interest leads

to gross waste of medical resources, and fails to permit unavailable medical resources to be developed except through the gravest waste of happiness, money, personnel, facilities, health and even life.

"The goal of the city school, the goal of the American school, is to teach each individual, rich or poor, strong or weak, brilliant or slow, academic-minded or hand-minded, to be a good citizen in all that term implies--to help him develop a love of excellence--to train him to recognize his privileges and to accept his responsibilities which include preparation for contributing to his nation's progress to the greatest degree his abilities will permit--to help him to live with himself and with others in this God-given country and in other free countries of the world; to be an uncommon man." This statement taken from a public address of the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Public Schools, Dr. Allen H. Wetter, clearly equates the goals of the schools with the purpose of the 1960 White House Conference. The program designed for the attainment of these goals encompasses all of the activities of the schools. This brief preliminary report permits only a partial sketch of the Philadelphia Public Schools' program in the hope that it may serve as a point of departure for further discussion of needs.

A. Schools and Curriculum

Basic provisions for the gifted, the average and the handicapped child are made in all of the city's elementary and secondary schools and through a wide variety of curriculum and special course offerings accompanied by continuous examination and experimentation both centrally and within individual schools. A particularly interesting activity of the elementary schools is the Child Study Program pointed toward helping teachers have a better knowledge of the developmental needs of children. Experimental steps have also been taken in the grouping of academically talented children.

At the secondary level, junior high schools and comprehensive high schools have many curriculum offerings varied to meet the wide range of

abilities, needs and interests. In addition, there are two college preparatory, academic high schools, three vocational-technical high schools providing specialized vocational training, as well as pre-college technical training for some pupils, and an agricultural high school.

In addition to six college preparatory courses, (Academic, Art, Music, Home Economics, Commercial-Academic and Industrial Art) there are terminal courses preparing for occupations in business and in the trades, general courses, and others modified to the needs of those with limited ability. There are also school-work programs which combine supervised employment practice and general education. A small number of terminal occupational courses represent a new development, primarily in the interests of pupils of limited ability who seem likely to leave school before graduation. Another new approach for this group is a program combining school with teacher-supervised volunteer service in community agencies. One school is conducting a special experiment for the culturally handicapped. Special provisions for the gifted are made in all schools through advanced standing or enriched courses. Many schools are developing new programs in science, mathematics and foreign languages in line with current advancement in our knowledge of content and methods in these fields.

The teachers who carry out all of these programs are given many opportunities for training to increase their skills and considerable encouragement to work together in committees to share their knowledge and experience in developing new courses of study or guides appropriate for the needs of this varied educational program. Other committees periodically examine all newly published textbooks to search for the most appropriate books for these various offerings.

B. Reading Program

During the last decade, there have been many significant and some revolutionary changes in the reading program. The elementary schools'

traditionally strong reading program has been supplemented by the addition of collaborating teachers in each district to conduct special courses and demonstrations for teachers and to carry out many other activities designed to improve language skills. Reading retardation has been recognized as one of the most serious developmental problems of children and is closely related to other social and emotional problems. Every secondary school has one or more reading specialists to work with retardation by the use of special methods and materials. A Reading Clinic, staffed by two clinical psychologists trained at the doctorate level to work with reading retardation is another recently introduced special service designed to provide all children with the help they need to realize their full potential.

C. Homemaking

The Division of Home Economics, in addition to providing basic homemaking courses for helping pupils in the improvement of present family relationships and for preparing them for their more responsible adult roles, has three special programs. One is the visiting Homemaking Consultant program, staffed by eight consultants assigned to particular communities which have indicated a need for help. Referrals are made to these consultants from the schools or from other community agencies of families in which the mother has a need for education in all the elements of good home management. Underlying this service is the belief that children will benefit from improved physical conditions in the home. Another development in this division of the Philadelphia Public Schools is a program known as Home and Family Living which provides younger children in certain schools with training and experience in many aspects of family life, particularly in the areas of food preparation, helping at home and improvement in eating habits. A third special program which is called the Child Development Program, provides nine child development laboratories in secondary schools. Staffed and well equipped as nursery schools for the two to four year old child, these offer

the high school girl training in child development and work with younger children. The broad objective is to prepare pupils for the responsibilities of parenthood through increased understanding of children's needs and the development of skills in their care.

D. Health and Physical Education

A program in health and physical education is required for all pupils. Traditionally strong at the secondary level, there has been a recent emphasis on strengthening the program for younger children. In the junior high schools, there has also been a marked development of sports on an intra-mural or intra-school basis. Particularly important is the remedial program administered jointly with Medical Services for pupils with special needs. There is also a modified program geared to the abilities and special needs of pupils with physical defects. Within the special classes for the seriously handicapped, activities like swimming have, again in cooperation with Medical Services, been offered which are therapeutic in nature. Recreational skills in many sports, including swimming, are developed through the sports program and through the 120 summer and 60 school year playgrounds. In every area of the Public School program there is an interest in prevention of problems. A comprehensive Safety Program including the training of "safety patrols" and driver education has resulted in a "first" for Philadelphia on the Annual Honor Roll of the National Safety Council.

E. Education of Handicapped Children

For over half a century, Philadelphia Schools have been committed to the education of all children according to their abilities. The child who is different because of physical, mental or social handicap, does have a potential and a need for learning, as well as special needs related to his handicap. The story of the Philadelphia Schools' progress in meeting these special needs is well told in a beautifully illustrated pamphlet called "The Child With a Handicap", one of the finest of school publications in the

interests of better service for all children. In one year over twenty-one thousand children were served in special classes for the mentally retarded or for the socially and emotionally maladjusted, in orthopedic classes, in classes for the hard-of-hearing, the deaf, the visually handicapped, the blind, or by teachers who go to hospitals or to the homes. The Shallcross Residential School for Truant Boys has been enlarged to provide a residence and school for truant girls. Many of this group come from families with many problems and are disturbed because of this instability. These special services are directed toward reaching the younger child and helping him understand his handicap, strengthen his abilities, prepare for work, and develop a sense of personal worth which will help him to be a good citizen.

F. Medical Services

The purpose of the Medical Services program is to promote the maximum health of every child, an essential if he is to realize his full educational potential. Basic to this purpose are the periodic physical examinations and referrals for appropriate treatment where defects are noted. These referrals are supported with close follow-up including visits to the home when necessary. Protective and preventive measures of many kinds are also acknowledged to be essential, and therefore, provision is made for chest x-rays, a tuberculin testing program, rheumatic heart studies and immunizations procedures against smallpox, diphtheria, tetanus and polio. Children with physical handicaps including those suffering from some chronic disease are closely observed. The Medical Services cooperate with other agencies of the city interested in the health of children to plan and carry out many special studies or programs which have the ultimate objective of improving conditions affecting child health.

G. Division of Pupil Personnel and Counseling

Three branches of this Division offer services to individual children and their parents through school counseling for those who have problems in

school adjustment, through the attendance service for those whose absence indicates the need for special concern, through the issuance of employment certificates for those who seek jobs.

In the last seventeen years since the establishment of the counseling service, there has been a steady expansion both in personnel and in the number of pupils and parents using the service. The demand for this increase in the counseling services has come from parents and community agencies concerned with the need of students for individual help as well as from school principals. At the present time there are 299 school counselors including 135 counseling teachers working in 131 of our 198 elementary schools. There has also been a growth in the supervisory service reflecting the fact that school counselors work with extremely difficult cases requiring great skill. Counselors and their supervisors work closely with other special services of the Public Schools and with many community agencies in the regular course of help to individuals or in special projects.

The school attendance and child accounting services are directed toward helping all children benefit to the best of their ability from the educational program provided for them through the careful enforcement of the law. In this enforcement, the staff seek to understand children and their parents and to work with their problems using the concepts of the social case-work profession. This has constantly involved examination of how authoritative action can be used most effectively. A staff of 10 supervisors and 110 attendance officers have carried an increasing activity because of the changing nature of the population and the generally recognized increased complexity of individual problems. Their activity includes very active relationships with the Juvenile Court, with Magistrate's Court, as well as with the many helping agencies not authoritative in nature.

The Employment Certificating and Occupational Information Service of the Division work with youth in some of the problems in the transition from

school to work. Basic to this function is responsibility for issuing the employment certificates required for youth 14 to 18 who obtain employment. In addition, this service offers help to youth, their parents and school personnel in matters relating to vocational information and youth employment, maintaining a close relationship with the Pennsylvania State Employment Service and other community agencies with related concerns.

H. Children in Trouble

Despite all the provisions for helping children make good use of their educational opportunities, there are some children so deeply troubled as to need very special service. Because of concern for these very troubled children, a Psychiatric Consultant Service was added in the fall of 1956 to help teachers, counselors and others who were working with these children and in some cases to help parents to use appropriate treatment service for these children. In addition the Superintendent's Case Review Committee made up of the Directors of the Medical, Special Education, Pupil Personnel Divisions and a Psychiatric Consultant meets weekly to confer on the problems presented by children who appear to be "potentially dangerous".

I. Extension Services

The School Extension Division provides teen-age centers offering many recreational activities including arts and crafts. These centers are placed in areas which police indicate are delinquency areas. Parents are encouraged to take part in these centers and to form neighborhood councils. Classes in English are available to Porto Rican children in this program. This program has been planned in cooperation with Crime Prevention Association and Municipal Recreation.

From this preliminary statement, a broadly representative committee would expect in preparation for the 1960 White House Conference, to move on to a more inclusive evaluation and statement of current needs and those which may be anticipated in view of our changing society.

VII. MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The perennial problem of shortage of psychiatric services to children -in-patient and out-patient - is increasingly discussed by interested persons with an air of desperation. Every survey seems to indicate an increasing demand for such services and on the other hand we are generally given to understand that we lack facilities, we lack personnel, and that we have insufficient funds available from public and private sources to remedy these defects.

As if these pessimistic findings were not enough, we may discover also that the value of clinic services to emotionally disturbed children has been questioned by various agencies in the child welfare field and that at least one study was done purporting to reinforce the existing questions with respect to value of services; i.e., "are they accomplishing anything?"

Again and again we hear such remarks as, "Since there never will be enough child psychiatrists to fill the need, we should do this and that."

Periodically the non-availability of mental hospital beds for children hits the public press; we are told that local police have an axiom that night pick-up of severely disturbed children who cannot be returned to their own homes means that the officer cannot dispose of the child and must take him to the officer's own home for care.

In view of the pessimism, criticism and discontent surrounding the problem of mental health services to children, it seems clear that a more penetrating attempt should be made to analyze the factors which

enter into the creation of this emotional climate and to establish a reference frame from which to view the problem of priorities of efforts to remedy the situation.

During the past decade at least four new clinics have been admitted to United Fund backing and one other has been given support by funds of the state office of mental health in the Department of Welfare. In in-patient services, the number of beds at Allentown State Hospital has been increased; and more beds are available at Danville and Norristown State Hospitals. In the problems of mental retardation, many of the most serious cases in the Philadelphia area have been admitted to care and the state has under construction 1000 new beds in the Byberry area. As an extension of the state's services to children in mental health, an evaluation center for emotionally disturbed and retarded children has been established for the eastern area of Pennsylvania with contract clinics in the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia and St. Christopher's Hospital. Oakbourne Hospital, a private in-patient service for emotionally disturbed children, has been opened with state support.

Despite these advances, it appears that the size of the existing problem may well have already out-stripped the new facilities operating and anticipated.

In what context, then, should we examine this picture of current and anticipated inadequacy? Is it really a question of more support financially? Will the addition of a few more "teams" and the construction of more hospital beds answer the need?

If we begin by examining the factors involved in increased need, we may find some beginning enlightenment. The "population explosion" since World War II has changed family expectancy in child rearing from a low of .8 children in the depression years to an average of above 3 children per family according to recent studies. Concretely, Philadelphia has a 20% advance in birth rate over the 1950-60 decade. Extended on this curve alone it would predict a 20% increase in the number of mentally defective and emotionally disturbed children in the population. There is every reason to believe, however, that the improvements in medical care and child welfare services have enabled the survival of many children who previously would have died. Many children with minor congenital defects or remediable ones, now live but with crippling emotional disturbances. There are many impressions that our technology and materially improved standards of living have outstripped the capacity of families to offer the necessary stability and direction to their child rearing activities.

Thus factors of change in birth rate, medical progress, welfare and cultural advance have increased the needs by at least 20% but in all probability the actual increase in need may be at least 15% more than the base figure. It is satisfying in some degree to note that in the Philadelphia area, the collaborative study of N.I.N.D.B.* on sensory disorders in the perinatal period, will by its nature give us in a few years a much better base for epidemiological prediction with respect to incidence of mental subnormality and emotional disturbance in our population.

*National Institute of Neurological Diseases & Blindness Collaborative Project on Cerebral Palsy and other Neurological and Sensory Disorders of Infancy and Childhood.

It is understandable that such a research effort may be necessary in the study of the causes of need but puzzling that the trend in needs has been so obscure that planning for out-patient and in-patient services even now must be based on such general criteria that we may only be confident of predicting that plans will be inadequate with respect to some or all services. It is uncomfortable to realize that services which will not be available for several years may well have already established waiting lists. We have now 433 children in Philadelphia waiting for beds in institutions for the mentally defective. In 1960, however, we expect 5300 children to be born with some kind of congenital defect; if only 10% will ultimately warrant institutionalization, our facilities will be over-strained. Unhappily, the number will in all probability be much greater.

Why has it been so difficult to determine that the number of emotionally disturbed children was rising at such and such a rate? One answer to this puzzle seems to lie in the disparateness of the settings in which such disturbances are evolving.

Studies done by the Academy of Pediatrics suggest that most likely basis for any given call on a physician's services for children today will be with respect to problems in child development and the emotional problems of mothering. Despite the increase in psychiatric courses in undergraduate curricula, improved residency training and the availability of post-graduate training for the practitioner, it appears that this problem is growing more rapidly than are the acquisitions of the necessary skills by physicians in practice. Today many problems in child development do not come to attention until the child is of school age.

In schools the pressures created by adolescent delinquency and emotional disturbance have resulted in the assignment of much counseling time to the older age group and relative neglect of younger age groups. In all too many instances these older children have passed the point at which they might have been treated as out-patients. All too frequently today the schools are forced to place most attention upon problems which are less hopeful. In such a situation the schools are prone to believe that the psychiatric out-patient services are either inadequate or insufficient, rather than to suppose that cases are not being found until a state of severity or chronicity or destructiveness have made out-patient treatment less than hopeful.

Similarly, in the fields of public assistance and foster care there has been little professional or public awareness that the children cared for on A.D.C. grants or placed by court action as neglected and/or dependent are found increasingly to be emotionally disturbed. Casework services in A.D.C. have not been well supported and the child on A.D.C. or one whose custody is in the court usually do not have the benefit of diagnostic services until the emotional disturbance is well advanced. Again, it is unlikely that out-patient psychiatric services can benefit these children who are already in advanced stages of emotional disturbance when referred.

It is difficult to avoid the impression that our general advances in welfare, like those in health, have left us unprepared in human resources and in patterns of care to recognize that there is an impelling necessity for early diagnosis in cases of children

and families who have not benefited from the generally increased life opportunities available.

The resulting consequences are inadequate utilization of existing services and insufficient data for planning for expansion of fitting nature.

Our child guidance clinics have waiting lists containing many cases of children who might benefit from out-patient services, while the clinics are often preoccupied with treatment attempts directed to less hopeful types of life situation. It is generally understood in the field of child psychiatry that over the country the age at which severe disturbance is being diagnosed has decreased and is generally in the pre-school age. There is more than a little reason to believe that our clinics in the five county area are caught in the general problem of spending time with children who are too old and better treated as in-patients, while neglecting more appropriate cases.

The experience of the evaluation center over the past year of operation substantially confirms the picture presented. Time and again, cases are brought to the center or one of its contract clinics as if they were suddenly presenting emergencies. Individual case study discloses almost without exception that the emergency was created mostly by the increased physical capability of the older child -- usually there is a long and chronic history of disturbance beginning in the pre-school period.

While there is no doubt that inadequate in-patient facilities are currently a tremendously complicating factor in the whole problem

the greater problem yet is that we have no real knowledge of the true size of the reservoir of cases of childhood emotional disturbance. The structure of services to children and available professional skills have not only tended to militate against early diagnosis but also have prevented any appropriate information or planning from getting into the hands of mental health authorities. In-patient care for some years to come will be filled by "end of the line" dispositions rather than with sufficiently appropriate cases of a type in which optimal help is afforded by in-patient service.

Every conference held on the problems of children and mental hospitals points out that lack of appropriate community services and early diagnosis had filled our state hospitals with static populations of children who cannot be returned to community living. Our evaluation centers find that the few cases referred who might benefit from some type of service half-way between family or foster care and the state hospital are not benefitted because there are no such facilities in existence.

One remaining problem also seems to contribute importantly to the preceding factors. It is paradoxical that during the years of greatest expansion in the child population and its emotionally disturbed components, there has been a tendency to decrease training and training subsidy for child psychiatrists. While this specialty has recently been recognized as warranting special certification by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, the fact is that the burden of the population of emotionally disturbed children

is carried by almost everyone but the child psychiatrist and the allocation of training funds and service funds controlled by persons from other professional fields or from the adult psychiatric programs. The lack of trained child psychiatrists has led in turn to the need for staffing community clinics by physicians who are unfamiliar with the young child, the problems of pediatrics and of child welfare. Each link in this circumstantial chain seems to take us further away from the ability to clarify the picture of needs and necessary services to the emotionally disturbed child population.

In the complexity of this picture, there can be no blame attached to one group or profession. It appears that with all great improvements in health, welfare and education, there is a residual hope that problems will be done away with.

If one studies the pattern of White House Conferences, it becomes apparent that every gain in health and welfare has shifted the locus of the fundamental pattern of problems affecting child development. The components today are emotional problems secondary to health problems, secondary to actual or potential defect, secondary to emotional and social deprivation and secondary to social mobility and changing family values. We may recognize that a tendency exists to perceive the problem only in its original context rather than to see the tendency for the "secondary" problem to begin to dominate every other aspect of living because of its severity. In any event, our collective failure

to understand this change and to restructure our training and our pattern of services to meet it has become one of the most serious issues of the time.

It is not, we suppose, a possible or realistic solution to transfer all problems of child health, welfare and education to the domain of child psychiatry. It is necessary, however, to recognize when central emotional disturbance transcends a coexistent or primary health, education or welfare problem. With such recognition we may come to see that the mental health problems of children pervade all domains but that responsibility varies in nature and quantity for effective early intervention or prevention.

It is suggested herein that this problem must be tackled with more cooperation and insight than has heretofore prevailed. The child has no way of differentiating whether he is a dependency problem, a learning problem, a delinquency problem, or that he is mentally defective or primarily emotionally disordered. The structure and division of services to children in the pre-school and early school years tends to view the child as a category of service or profession rather than a whole creature. Our problem is to fit our services to the age and problems of the child rather than vice versa. The mass economics involved are more than can be borne by the state, the community or the nation alone; it can only be solved cooperatively.

In Pennsylvania and in the Philadelphia area we are making stringent attempts to inaugurate collaboration between political

sub-divisions, agencies and professions to solve the problem, Better mutual effort between the state children's psychiatric program and the existing community clinics for children is underway.

Recently, considerable foundation support has come into the training of pediatric residents in interviewing and child development diagnosis. The National Institute of Mental Health has made funds available for the post-graduate training of practicing physicians in children's work and such courses are currently available in our area.

The Commissioner of Mental Health, recognizing the need for a number of trained child psychiatrists, has made possible the special subsidization of this training and so hopes to provide for the new institutions coming into being.

Renewed efforts are under way to bring better diagnostic efforts to bear in public assistance and child welfare services.

The cooperative efforts between schools and community agencies are improving.

We must face the fact, however, that for the next decade, the negligence of the period past imposes a special problem of dealing both with the destructive older child and the problem of early diagnosis -- of dealing both with the current inadequacies of out-patient and in-patient psychiatric services to children while laboring for better research, better prediction and appropriate range of services.

Above all, we must find a way to divide responsibility for these problems of children without dividing the child and each claiming the most important segment of his remains.

The importance and the full understanding of the use of Youth by employers has not yet received the attention they warrant. This despite the fact that it is the employer with whom the individual youth will have to spend almost half his waking hours. The individual employer needs to be helped to a better understanding of the problems which youth need to surmount before they can be good workers. Handicapped youth in particular need to be referred to understanding employers. And, sadly enough, the Local Offices of the Pennsylvania State Employment Service, and the voluntary agencies engaged in counseling, placement and related services, do not have adequate staff to begin to cope with the problems of helping the individual youth to find the "right job."

In the past, there was a mistaken notion that counseling was something of a cure-all, a nostrum which needed to be administered to effect job adjustment. The experience of Counselors and Interviewers in the Local Offices of the Pennsylvania State Employment Service during the last decade does not support this fallacy. Rather do the Counselors in Philadelphia and Delaware counties feel that unless a proper placement eventually results counseling is not much help. Job placement and advancement in a job does not automatically follow counseling.

The fact is that choice of a job by a youth, important as it is, is but the first step in a usually arduous and sometimes frustrating process which is known as Employment Counseling. It is during this process that the youth explores the various occupational outlets which are "right for" and "available" to him. It is during this process that he learns to make the proper choices and learns to solve the concomitant problems. It is during

this process that he learns to take the necessary actions to begin to achieve his goal. But counseling is not enough - if it does not end with the youth finding a suitable job in line with his abilities, training, aspirations and capacities it is not only a hollow process but could in some cases be worse than no counseling. For work has therapeutic value - it is through proper participation in the labor market that the youth matures, achieves self respect, recognition, security and becomes a good citizen.

Many special groups of youth; i.e., the emotionally disturbed, the retarded, the physically handicapped, and the delinquent are especially in need of not only counseling but continuing job development by highly experienced personnel - personnel who can explain their abilities, etc., and "sell" them to employers. For these youngsters work in itself is a must for learning the friction in a work situation is closely akin to learning to adjust in other situations. The retarded, for example, have for many years been deprived of service because it was felt that they "could not learn well enough". The cerebral palsied youth has had a difficult time largely because employers do not understand or refuse to understand that some of them can perform well in competitive employment.

Employers seek youth who "want to work"- who "can produce" and "can fit in". Part of the responsibility for helping these youth motivate themselves falls on the counselor, and this is a continuing process. It is a costly one. But counseling must be supported by auxilliary services; i.e., placement, and employer visiting, and miscellaneous promotional services. They too are costly. It is suggested these costs be compared with the cost of programs which attempt to wrestle with such problems as the mounting juvenile delinquency, the increasing incidences of emotional disturbances, etc. And is it not possible, in our society, for the seriously handicapped, the retarded, etc., to have an opportunity to show that they can make a contribution and not just continue to be charges on it.

The following listing is offered as a minimum program for the Youth of Philadelphia:

1. That at least a 50% increase in the amount of counseling and placement service be made available to our youth during the next five years. This service should be further increased with the expected population increases. That proper proportions of the increased services be set aside for the "hard core youth" indicated in the foregoing. That the increased service should not only be made mandatory for the Pennsylvania State Employment Service which traditionally counsels most of the youth but also for voluntary agencies like the Jewish Employment & Vocational Service, the United Cerebral Palsy Assn., B'Nai Brith, which agencies are also concerned with the counseling and/or placement of special categories of youth.

2. That there be better coordination of Community Counseling and Placement Service with the Counselors, Teachers and Principals of schools to help youth still in school and those who are about to leave or who have left school to select an occupational goal, formulate it, and initiate a plan of action leading to their eventual vocational adjustment. School personnel should be encouraged to actively cooperate with counselors from the Employment Service and voluntary agencies so that the individual youth can explore the greatest number of available job opportunities.

3. That additional staff be added to the Employment Service to permit the carrying on of frequent and current labor market, occupational, and industrial studies and surveys which are specifically aimed at portraying the conditions and problems as they relate to youth. This data should be published periodically and made available to schools and community agencies serving youth so that these agencies can better plan their programs.

4. That public training and educational facilities be studied, reevaluated and changed to meet new and future requirements of our economy. Real attention must be given to training for better attitudes, motivation and adjustment.

(We have already noted that many employers consider these more essential than the possession of a skill.) Skills can be taught, and usually more effectively on the job than in a school setting. There is mounting evidence that the old fashioned "vocational" or "trade school" is rapidly becoming obsolete.

5. That particularly the Pennsylvania State Employment Service further increase its counseling and placement service to all youth needing and wanting its assistance. As indicated in #1 - there will be needed considerable increases in services rendered to high school graduates due to the expected increases in school population. But there need to be greater increases in services to the drop-out and "the hard core" or "hard to place youth". This is necessary not only because these youth are increasing numerically but because the Employment Service and the voluntary agencies has never had sufficient budget to embark on adequate programs for these youth. That the problems of these hard core youth overlap and often defy clear cut definition is almost axiomatic. It is for this reason that service for these youth is more costly than service to the "normal" youth. But the experience gained in the Uptown Office with an indifferntiated group of hard-to-place youth; i.e., delinquent, emotionally disturbed, physically handicapped, and retarded; and in the Mid-City Office of the Pennsylvania State Employment Service with the retarded appears to indicate that these youth react favorably and make good adjustments if and when they are given adequate and continuing service. It is specifically suggested therefore, that special staff be provided to continue the experimental programs in the Mid-City and Uptown Offices, and also to institute these programs in at least three other offices in Philadelphia.

6. That special staff be provided to allow the Employment Service to embark on a program of part-time and summer work, and operated in cooperation with School Counselors in order to make certain that it is used to encourage youth to remain in school.

7. The Jewish Employment and Vocational Service should be encouraged to continue and to expand its work evaluation and adjustment program for emotionally disturbed, physically handicapped and retarded. It is only through such programs these individual youth can learn their work tolerances and in which vocational environment he can best function. This type of program makes the work of the counselor in the Public Employment Service less arduous and more rewarding.

8. The Pennsylvania Child Labor Law, on the whole, sets up excellent safeguards for the welfare of working minors. There has been some problem in enforcement and the Department of Labor and Industry continues to need staff for the adequate enforcement of this and other laws protecting women and minors.

Changing economic and industrial conditions have created the need for additional amendments to the law in order to:

- (a) establish new standards in the hours for those under 18 working after school;
- (b) permit work in certain occupations now safe which were formerly considered dangerous;
- (c) and simplify procedures for the issuance of employment certificates.

IX. PHILADELPHIA'S NEEDS

The many requirements of services for children and youth listed in the position statements, present a vast array of human needs Philadelphia cannot ignore.

All have validity, and urgency among them is a matter of degree. While the ten years since 1950 show marked advancement in answers of design and execution of services to children, there is the deeply disturbing fact of Philadelphia's inability to keep abreast with what is known to be needed to serve the greatly increased numbers of children requiring help.

The "firefighting" technique of serving dominates the scene today. Programs get attention when a crisis appears. The current energy to combat juvenile delinquency illustrates efforts at treatment without full facing of the fact that many of the causes allowed to go relatively unattended during the decade contributed to today's high rate of delinquency and will bring tomorrow's unhappy children.

From each of the topics covered by the statements, it is not possible to designate the single programs deserving priority attention. However, the following are illustrative of basic programs for which serious shortages exist in Philadelphia.

- Counseling services for all members of the family group
- Protective and preventive programs for children away from their own homes.
- Probation services for children in trouble with the law
- Resources for early diagnosis of emotionally disturbed children
- Employment opportunities helping individual youth find the right job

To these specific prevention and treatment programs, the community must add increased services of formal education in the classroom, informal education during leisure and activities meeting the physical and emotional health needs for all members of the family.

The decade closing experienced several major developments offering promise for the sixties.

One is the role assigned to Philadelphia's service departments by the new Charter. The augmented program of public welfare mandated, will go a long way to undergird basic services to children and their families. When supported by health, recreation, housing and other official programs, the local governmental activities will offer new and substantial resources. A total effort is needed to equip the city's service departments enabling them to provide the required essential programs.

A second important development, is the effort of the State to streamline its services through consolidation of public assistance with public welfare. When the program being completed at the State level is brought to the local scene and integration of the many services of the County Board of Assistance with those of the City Department of Public Welfare is achieved, a new and most valuable tool of governmental services will be available in Philadelphia. Local completion of the consolidation effort with all of its possibilities for augmented services, becomes an assignment of first magnitude for the community.

In the process, it is to be hoped that the Municipal Court can be relieved of dependency and neglect work recognized as the responsibility of the Welfare Department. This will serve to free the Court's limited resources for additional work with delinquents.

As a corollary to the State's reorganization of welfare services, a third development is required. It is for a major extension in institutional resources which are the Commonwealth's to provide for Philadelphia children in need of such care. Too many of the local service agencies are unable to discharge their responsibilities because of the absence of programs the State must provide.

Several other developments have demonstrated they will play an important part in the decade ahead. These include:

- A) The leadership taken by educators in bringing into focus public education requirements of the present and oncoming generations. School officials have noted changes in the needs of tomorrow's leaders calling for new resources in teaching skill and equipment. The economy of Philadelphia and the State must provide the tools known to be essential for carrying out the assignment given to education.
- B) Voluntary agencies have shown a realistic approach to a division of labor between themselves and their counterparts among official organizations. Through joint planning, coordinated programs are providing the most possible in services to the children they both serve in distinctive ways. Financial support of voluntary programs has to be substantially increased giving these agencies flexibility to seek out new methods of meeting the needs of children and their families, while carrying out supplementation of basic programs.
- C) The resurgence of emphasis on the spiritual as a force in good family living is a continuing asset of growing value

to the community. Typical of the work of the churches and synagogues are the expanded programs of religious education being offered to children, youth and adults of all faiths.

Philadelphia needs to build in the sixties on what it has learned from previous decades of serving children. The knowledge of its governmental and voluntary organizations dealing with children and the readiness of its many citizen groups interested in youth, exist as cornerstones to creating the structure needed. Working together, the good family life which all children deserve, can be provided.

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GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

ON

CHILDREN AND YOUTH

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY REPORT

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

ON

CHILDREN AND YOUTH

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY REPORT

October 21, 1959

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Schuylkill County Citizens' Committee

County Coordinator

Mrs. Emery M. Boruch
Executive Director,
Schuylkill Girl Scout Council.

Co-Chairman

Mrs. Charles Manilla

Ball, Mrs. Frank

Executive Director; ,
Schuylkill County Board of Assistance ..

Becker, Thomas

Hendricks, William

Employment Counselor
Bureau of Employment Security

Johnson, Miss Marion E.

Schuylkill County Supervisor of
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County Superintendent of Schools Office

MacDonald, Gene L.

Managing Secretary,
Greater Pottsville Area
Chamber of Commerce

Raring, Joseph

Temple, Guy

Assistant County Agricultural Agent,
in charge of Rural Development.

Vayda, Kenneth G.

Supervisor of Special Education Classes,
Schuylkill County Public Schools.

Zwerling, Mrs. Herman

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GENERAL REPORT OF THE
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY COMMITTEE

October 21, 1959

Because of limitation of time between appointment of County Coordinator, due date of County Report to the State Committee, and vacations approximately twenty-five lay and professional citizens were extended an invitation by mail to serve on the local committee. The purpose of the Conference with supporting material provided by the State Committee was enclosed at the time. Of these twenty-five, an active committee of ten evolved.

Mrs. Charles Manilla, of Shenandoah, was asked to serve as co-chairman. The committee was composed of representatives from business, education, public welfare, health, and volunteers interested in health, welfare, and community services. The majority of the committee attended all five two-hour sessions. The strength of the committee lay in a common understanding and unity of purpose in identifying resources and needs.

At the first meeting on September 18 the committee used as a criteria the programs listed on pages eight (8) and nine (9) in the Guide for County Committees. This led to the exploration and assessment of local progress utilizing the 1950 County Committee Report. Through this study definite factors of needs and concerns emerged with some emphasis on strengthening existing resources.

To evaluate resources the 'Comprehensive Program of Child Care For A County' prepared by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Welfare, Bureau of Children's Services was utilized.

People were interested through correspondence, telephone calls, and newspaper coverage. In between meetings a summary of review was sent each committee member for study before the next meeting.

Mrs. Emery M. Boruch
County Coordinator

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR THE
1960 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The committee first focused its attention on assessing progress made since the 1950 White House Conference; secondly, evaluated available resources and services for children and youth. From this study definite areas of need emerged.

1950 Point A

"Schuylkill County needs a child welfare agency to give welfare services to all children. County Committee recommends establishment of such an agency."

PROGRESS ASSESSMENT:

Quite recently the nucleus of a comprehensive child welfare program was established under the County Commissioners using the reimbursement program made available through state funds.

EXISTING NEED:

This committee acknowledges that protective service for children, good foster home placement, homemaker services needed because of illness, unemployment, or parental inadequacy do not adequately exist at the present time, other than as provided through our existing children's institutions and religious and denominational child welfare agencies.

RECOMMENDATION:

Therefore, these services need to be established. This committee hopes that the newly established Child Welfare Service will quickly expedite its program to include these urgent needs. A motion, carried that "This county committee recommends to the Schuylkill County Commissioners that existing vacancies be filled by people interested in child welfare services and that the Child Welfare Advisory Committee be representative of the county." It is further recommended that the County Commissioners formulate through the Advisory Committee detailed plans for the operation of the Child Welfare Services and activate these plans as soon as possible.

1950 Point B

"Schuylkill County needs a juvenile court with professionally-trained personnel and a present judge of the Common Pleas Court selected by the Court to handle children's cases exclusively."

PROGRESS ASSESSMENT:

House of detention was closed on order of the Commonwealth three years ago by reason of condemnation of physical plant. Delinquents are placed in the custody of parents or a responsible person until they are brought before the Juvenile Court. The same procedure is employed in cases requiring commitment to institutions. However, in special cases, boys are detained at KisLyn Industrial School, girls at the House of Good Shepherd in Reading.

EXISTING NEED:

1. A home for the detention of juvenile offenders autonomous of the County Prison.
2. Local authorities should refer all juvenile cases to Juvenile Court.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Construction of a home for the detention of juvenile offenders autonomous of the County Prison.
2. All juvenile offenders should be referred to the Juvenile Court when the offense occurs. Local authorities should not hear and judge juvenile offenders.
3. Adequate and appropriate diagnostic and evaluation services should be available and utilized by the Juvenile Court to assure proper disposition of individuals.

1950 Point C - 1

"The County has need for additional clinical services to provide for the correction of defects of children. Such clinical services should be provided by qualified medical staff and financed by public funds."

PROGRESS ASSESSMENT:

This committee did not stress the physical needs of children for the gaps were more evident in social and welfare services. Clinical services are being provided to the best of their ability by existing agencies.

1950 Point C - 2

"The County Committee has no immediate plans for action to secure these services. However, there is a project being developed by a local organization to establish a County-wide bureau which would disseminate information regarding services available in the County for children. The County Committee is in accord with the project."

PROGRESS ASSESSMENT:

This project was started but never consummated. The need still exists for a manual of services.

RECOMMENDATION:

There is need for a Community Planning Council for Health and Welfare broadly representative of the county with demonstrated interest to deal with and to coordinate the health and welfare issues that affect our community and children. This group should have a close working relationship with the County Commissioners and their Advisory Committee, as well as, cooperating with the tax supported agencies, private agencies, churches, schools, service clubs, etc. interested in the health and welfare needs of this County.

1950 Point C - 3

"The present County agencies are doing excellent work but are limited in number."

1960 Committee did not discuss this point.

1950 Point C - 4

"The Committee believes that in order to emphasize the importance of the family unit in the proper development of children, the focus should be placed on the education of parents of pre-school and school children."

PROGRESS ASSESSMENT:

This was done sporadically with no concerted effort undertaken by a recognized group.

EXISTING NEED:

The need for general public information on the importance of the family unit in child development continues.

RECOMMENDATION:

The Committee discussed ways of educating parents of pre-school and school children and felt that all organizations in the county should be alerted to this need. This might be done through letters to program chairmen of civic, social, educational, veteran, fraternal and religious organizations.

Also the professional workers in child welfare services might describe their activities to groups having programs. Information might be dispensed through the school children to the parents.

These could be functions of the County Planning Group or Child Welfare Advisory Committee.

This Committee recognized that some plan must be formulated to create an interest, and to inform the general public of the unmet needs of this County related to the care of its future citizens.

1950 Point C - 5

"The Committee recommends that state services for special education of children be extended."

1960 Committee did not discuss this point.

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

of the

1960 Committee

- 1.- We recognize that some psychological and psychiatric services are available through the public schools and the state mental hospitals. There is a need to establish a local facility for a comprehensive mental health program including diagnostic and therapeutic services.
- 2.- Employment opportunities for youth may be increased through success of the various community groups presently engaged in industrial development work. These community-financed bodies are attempting to gain job opportunities through industrial diversification. Success in these efforts will give youth varied opportunities.

To help train youth to take their place in employment fields area technical schools would be advantageous. At present a committee is investigating the feasibility of establishing area technical schools in the county. Students would have the opportunity to receive vocational training during high school and thus enhance their ability to undertake jobs.

The youth of the area may be greatly assisted by having employers adopt a youth placement program, using the Pennsylvania State Employment Service, in Pottsville, as a central registration and placement section, in which employable youth faced with economic needs may place their applications for employment and through which office, employers should be encouraged to list their job vacancies - directing their job openings to those in dire need. This would contribute toward relieving family problems, further assisting in keeping the youth in school and off the streets, developing the youth mentally and preparing them for the transition from school into the labor market. It would tend to develop more mature thinking qualities among youth.

- 3.- Our discussion indicated the need for a recreational Council in which recreational planning may be influenced and related to various cultural and interest groups. It was urged that an adequate use of existing schools, churches, and other facilities be made.

It was suggested that the services of the State Recreational Consultant, Mr. Abel of the State Planning Board be used, so as to evaluate the real recreational needs, and to minimize competition for the leisure time of our youth. Programs should be planned in conjunction with the schools, religious groups, and existing recreational opportunities for children. It was further recognized that some children do not desire additional group participation.

Consideration might be given to include state recreation services under expanded authority of the Department of Forests and Waters, which is already concerned with some phases of recreation.

- 4.- The increasing need for housewives to become part of the labor market as a result of low income family groups and unemployed male providers, makes it necessary to establish both Nursery Schools and Day Care Centers. The lack of such services have significant consequences in regard to physical and mental disturbance of those persons affected and from which source, where children are involved, breeds delinquency.

These centers may be established as an annex to existing school buildings facilitated by the cafeteria services available and may be subsidized through joint Federal and State funds, or on a partial subsidy program in which the Federal and State governments, employing establishments, labor organizations, and the participating family contribute proportionately.

These centers would enable the low or no income family group to become self-sustaining, remove or reduce public assistance charges, and help retain the family intact as well as building up higher moral standards and creating good health habits within the home.

1950

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Annabel Ballinger

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to

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The information contained in this report is a summary of material obtained in the following procedure:

1. A series of four meetings attended by representatives of local schools, health, welfare, religious, service, labor and recreational organizations.
2. A search for fact finding surveys and studies done within the past ten years.
3. A private citizen in search of figures for facts.

Noteworthy in step one, the meetings were held previously to the county coordinator assignment. They were initiated by a new community organization which felt the need for direction in programming to assure coordinating of efforts and to avoid duplicating of efforts within the community.

Because of the immediacy of the meetings, the scope of representation and thinking; because of time limitations and primarily, because the request for this assignment came at a time of almost emergency need for replacement of resigned personnel on the various staffs most pertinent to this report, the above meetings were considered worthy of being a part of this study.

Step two was the follow up of a need as revealed during the meetings.

Step three was the follow up for statistical information for support in the consequent fact facing of the fact finding.

Step three has not been completed.

Limitations of Report

1. Questionable accuracy due to contradictions among various persons reporting and subjectiveness of reporting.
2. Limited use of statistics as there is no coordination of information.
3. Lack of criteria for evaluating certain services; i.e., standards for foster homes.

FOR THE CHILDREN AND YOUTH OF WARREN COUNTY

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

- | | |
|--|--|
| Medical Specialists | - 2 Obstetricians
2 Pediatricians |
| Registered Therapists | - 1 Physical Therapist
3 Speech and Hearing Therapists (School) |
| Department of Health | - 7 Well Baby Clinics held weekly in Warren
Borough, monthly and bi-monthly throughout
county
1 Tuberculosis Clinic held weekly
1 Orthopedic Clinic held four times annually
5 Salk Vaccine Centers |
| Warren General Hospital | - 14 Bed Pediatric Ward
1 Physical Therapy Clinic
1 Heart Clinic
1 Cancer Clinic |
| Warren State Hospital | - Outpatient Clinic for emotionally disturbed
or psychotic children
In-patient care for those requiring
hospitalization |
| School Programs | - 1 School Dental Clinic serving school age
children of northern area of county
1 Psychiatric Adolescent Clinic under Warren
State Hospital staff serving Warren Area
Jointure School (includes secondary pupils
of Warren Borough and eight county districts)
Routine physical and dental examinations by
the school physicians, dentists, dental
hygienists, speech and hearing therapists
Mental testing in the county schools by the
County School Psychologist (exception:
secondary students in Warren Area Jointure)
Warren Borough and Warren Area Jointure hire
services of Warren State Hospital
psychologist
Physical education programs start at seventh
grade level |
| Agency, Organization, Etc.
Programs | - Tuberculosis Society T.B. tests in schools
Warren County Committee for Crippled Children
Warren County Chapter, Pennsylvania Associa-
tion for Retarded Children
Lions Club Save-an-Eye program
Family Service and Children's Aid Society
provide clinical services of Pediatrician
and a Children's Psychologist from Pitts-
burgh for children under their care. |

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Nursery Schools - 1 Private
- Kindergartens - 6 in Warren Borough Schools
1 Youngsville Borough Schools
- Elementary Schools - 33 in Warren County
- Secondary Schools - 6 in Warren County
- Parochial Schools - 2, 6 grades in each
- Adult Education - Pennsylvania State University Extension
courses
Machine Shop Training available through
Department of Public Instruction
Warren State Hospital Psychiatric Technician
course

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND PROGRAMS

- Vocational Guidance - High Schools
Employment Counsellor, Bureau of Employment
- On the Job Training - Distributive Education in High Schools

RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES

- Group Recreation - YMCA Red Cross
YWCA Hot Stove Baseball League
Girl Scouts Interchurch Basketball
Boy Scouts League
- Facilities - 1 Indoor swimming pool
1 Community ice skating rink
3 Roller skating rinks
6 Public bowling establishments
9 Public tennis courts
1 Ski tow
1 Public lake and beach for swimming
7 Organized playgrounds
5 Athletic fields for school and community
events
4 Theatres
1 Drive-in theatre

CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

- Group Programs - 1 Little Children's Theatre Group
1 Civic Orchestra which includes school
age musicians
Boy Choir
Junior Philomel
Warren Library Association

REPORT OF

FOUR MEETINGS WITH THE FOLLOWING REPRESENTATION

Warren Borough Council
Warren County Commissioners
Superintendent of Warren Borough Schools
Principal, Warren Area Jointure High School
Teacher of Special Education, Warren Area
Home and School Visitor, Warren Area Schools
Speech and Hearing Therapist, Warren Area
County Superintendent of Schools
Assistant County Superintendent of Schools
Supervisor of Special Education, County Schools
Supervisor of Special Classes, County Schools
Executive Director, Family Service and Children's Aid Society
District Nurse, State Public Health Nurses
State Public Health Nurses
Crippled Children's Nurse
Visiting Nurse
Borough and County School Nurses
Dental Hygienist, Warren Borough
Pediatrician
President, Warren County Medical Society
President, Cancer Society
President, Heart Association
Employment Counsellor, Employment Service
Probation Officer
Red Cross
Kiwanis Club
Rotary Club
YMCA
YWCA
Labor Union Council Representative
Council of PTA's
Ministerial Association

REPORT OF MEETINGS

Discussions during the four meetings disclosed a wealth of community resources in all fields. A need exists, however, for some type of organization of these resources which would serve as a nucleus from which to work to identify available services, study needs and overlapping of services.

A coordination of services is also needed in the prevention of community problems. When services are "scattered" the burden of seeking help rests with the families who must find their way from resource to resource. It is felt that too often, families become lost or give up before receiving the necessary help.

A need for effective referral methods and local coordination of information was also indicated. Lack of adequately trained staff and shortage of staff was noted among many of the agencies. The value of counselling services by trained personnel was emphasized with discussion concerning the importance between giving direction to a person and having that person accept the direction given.

A priority need for public and professional enlightenment concerning available services was pointed out. Many professional persons were not aware of the scope of the other agencies, which in many cases included services needed to implement their own. It was considered of prime importance to find ways to get information to people, especially professional people.

A recommendation was made to appoint a committee to compile a Directory of Services for professional people. Such a Directory would serve several purposes: (1) Identify available services (2) Increase use of services by making them known (3) Encourage referrals among services by making them more clearly defined as to referral procedures (4) Help in locating gaps in services and overlapping.

A need for pre-school age clinical services and the importance of early detection and treatment of defects was brought out during the discussion. Other than Well Baby Clinics and four annual orthopedic clinics, little else is offered for the young child.

Especially needed are provisions for dental care, speech and hearing therapy, and physical therapy. One of the Speech Therapists claimed that serious speech problems, including tongue clipping, are often not picked up until the second or third grade of school.

Public Health Nurses offer important services in case finding, help to parents, and appropriate referrals. However, in Warren County, referrals to the Public Health Nurses must be made by physicians and many of the latter do not use this agency which has well trained, efficient staff. This agency also offers services of personnel with specialized training.

It was pointed out that a county wide need exists for pre-school age dental care. The Warren General Hospital has some equipment but lacks available space for a clinic. The Kiwanis Club of Warren studied the need but found the cost to be in excess of \$5,000.

The Warren General Hospital has a physical therapy department but according to the report by Dr. McGibony, December 1956, this department receives little, if any, general supervision by the medical staff and is under the immediate direction of a registered physical therapy technician. Within the last two years, a program of therapy for crippled children has been carried on.

For pre-school age psychological evaluations, local Family Service and Children's Aid Society bring to Warren at regular intervals, a child psychologist from Pittsburgh who has specialized training in evaluating the very young and children with handicaps. They also provide counselling services for parents by a well qualified staff. The Warren County Schools have a program of pre-school testing by the county school psychologist. The Warren Borough Schools do not provide pre-school testing.

A need for a central registry for all types of handicapped persons was indicated. Apparent congenital malformations are included in birth certificates. Any malformations evident before the baby is discharged from the hospital are entered in diseases of the month. There is not a local registry to allow for information as to number and types of handicapped children born in the county.

It was pointed out that the schools, according to Act 429, would have useful information concerning the number and ages of handicapped persons to age 21. It was then revealed that the Warren Borough School Census has not contained such questions and has included children to age 17 instead of 21.

For school age children, there is only one school dental clinic. It serves the Northern Area Schools and includes children from first grade through twelfth.

Warren County has only three speech therapists; two therapists are of the county schools. The Warren Borough and Warren Area Jointure has only one therapist. According to the Superintendent of Schools, a need exists for State Department approval for increase in staff. It was stated that the Borough Therapist has well over the recommended caseload of 300 pupils.

For psychological evaluations of school age children, the county school system provides the services of a psychologist who serves one other county. The Warren Borough Schools and Warren Area Jointure (includes Warren Borough and grades eight through twelve from districts) hire the services of the psychologist from the Warren State Hospital. The County School Psychologist serves as Supervisor of Special Education. The Warren Borough Schools and Warren Area Jointure do not have a Supervisor of Special Education.

The Warren State Hospital conducts an Adolescent Clinic one day each month, in the Warren Area Jointure School for students referred from that area.

A weekly clinic is held at the Warren State Hospital offering diagnostic and therapeutic services for emotionally disturbed or psychotic youth. Unfortunately in Warren, this hospital does not offer clinical services to those who are not disturbed or psychotic, the mentally retarded are private cases. In answer to a questionnaire sent by the Warren County Chapter, PARC, it was stated that the Warren State Hospital, having but one psychologist, could not offer clinical services to the mentally retarded. This same psychologist is hired by the Warren Borough Schools and Warren Area Jointure to do the mental testing.

In the field of recreation, Warren Borough has seven supervised playgrounds. There is only one in the county. There is a need for a study of recreation needs of children in the rural areas with the possibility of using school facilities 12 months a year. Transportation is a problem in rural districts.

Warren Borough School Board has voted a ten point recreation program to be conducted jointly with Warren Borough, each will pay \$500.00 and the Commonwealth will pay \$2,000. The program consists of (1) construction of temporary iceskating rinks at three schools and two playgrounds (2) school buildings be opened for the changing of skates and as a warming place (3) supervision to be provided at the playground for skating, sledding and skiing from 3:30 - 5:30 (4) supervision provided for basketball for grade schools, two or three days a week, December through February (5) rooms and hallways at all grade schools be made available for tap and ballet dancing and baton twirling lessons and for dramatics, two or three days a week, December through March (6) supervision provided for archery, track and gymnastics at other times during the school year (7) the Junior and Senior High School gyms be made available for use by organized groups or leagues on Saturdays (8) the School District pay the salaries of the supervisors and Borough Council be responsible for half of the non-reimbursed portion (9) materials for activities would come from Borough Council Budget (10) cost of supervision would be \$3,000.

There was little emphasis on employment for youth. For youth with average abilities, thinking centers on the availability of jobs in general. For youth with handicaps, it was recommended that changes in insurance laws be encouraged. The complaint was made that too often vocational guidance in schools is only a formality and necessary follow through is not done.

The schools need increased counselling and guidance services with raised standards for personnel. The Warren Borough Schools have a ratio of one counsellor to every 600 pupils, the Commonwealth recommends one counsellor to every 500 pupils. According to the Conant Report being studied by a local parent group, the recommended ratio is one counsellor to every 300-350 pupils.

The Warren Schools have started classes for the gifted in science, art, music, speech, creative writing and French. Candidates for these classes are chosen on the basis of intelligence and talent. Attached is the data sheet also used to evaluate candidates. Children in grades 3, 4, 5, and 6 are eligible for French lessons; 75 pupils in the Warren Borough elementary schools are enrolled in the French classes which meet one hour each week.

According to many of the agencies, the school nurses are an important source of referral for clinical needs. The schools were mentioned as making the most referrals for all types of services.

In conclusion: It appears that the services of the family physician and schools are the only ones used by the majority of families.

It was agreed that the family doctor is usually the first line of service but the question was raised as to the degree of responsibility resting upon him as many of the problems of a family are social in nature. In most cases, a physician has neither the time nor adequate training to assume responsibility for the total welfare of the family and it was felt that more referrals could be made to other disciplines.

As was mentioned, the best sources of referral to many agencies were the schools. However, in many cases, the problems of the children are the results of family problems and could have been prevented if the need for help was recognized and received earlier.

Priority needs are: The enlightenment of the public and professional people as to available community resources. A strong program to educate them to the use of these resources.

Recommendations:

1. Organization of existing services.
2. Clearly defined information concerning these services be compiled and made available to professional people.
3. A study be made from this information to identify duplications and needs.
4. Improvement of inter-agency communication so the total needs of a referral are known and all concerned with the case kept informed.
5. A specific program for parental and child guidance be planned.

6. A study made of the need for pre-school age services.
7. Increased efforts be made to procure adequately trained staff.
8. Scholarships be offered to encourage local students to take up social case work.

DATA SHEET FOR THE OBSERVATION AND GIFTED CHILD

Pupil's name _____ Date _____
 Address _____ Date of birth (write out month) _____
 Grade _____ School _____
 Teacher's Name _____
 I. Q. _____

In which general area or areas does this pupil give evidence of special ability?

General Intelligence	_____	Fine Arts	_____
Creative writing	_____	Music	_____
Science	_____	Rhythm	_____
Social leadership	_____	Drum	_____
Mechanical Arts	_____	Athletics	_____

Which of these characteristics have you observed in this pupil?

_____ Uses vocabulary beyond age level
 _____ Learns processes rapidly
 _____ Memorizes quickly
 _____ Perceives abstract ideas readily
 _____ Sees elements of a problem clearly
 _____ Can generalize from given facts
 _____ Has great curiosity about nature of man and universe
 _____ Follows complex directions easily
 _____ Shows resourcefulness in use of materials
 _____ Has high degree of self-criticism
 _____ Possesses unusual imagination
 _____ Reacts quickly in most situations
 _____ Has greater than average concentration and attention span
 _____ Demonstrates initiative in planning with a group
 _____ Organizes personal tasks effectively
 _____ Is a rapid reader
 _____ Spends considerable time reading
 _____ Retains easily what he has read
 _____ Reading covers a wide range of subjects
 _____ Makes frequent and effective use of the library
 _____ Sets up personal reading program
 _____ Shows deep interest in science
 _____ Likes to write creatively
 _____ Talks easily before a group
 _____ Possesses manual dexterity
 _____ Demonstrates above average knowledge of principles of art, including perspective,
 dark and light, color relationship, craftsmanship, and line and space relationship
 _____ Has several hobbies
 _____ Pursues hobbies with keen interest
 _____ Has a definite interest in music
 _____ Is interested in developing his musical skills
 _____ Has the ability to sing two-part songs
 _____ Has an acceptable singing voice regarding tone quality and pitch

School District of Warren Borough
Warren Area Joint School Board
Warren, Pennsylvania

GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING REPORT

Name _____ School _____
Date of Birth _____ Grade _____
Address _____ Date _____
Parent's Name _____ Reported by _____

1. Why is this pupil being referred? _____

2. Has this pupil had any serious accidents or illness? If so, explain: _____

3. Does this pupil miss school often? _____ If so, what is a typical reason for the absence? _____

4. Has this pupil been tested by a psychologist before? _____ What record of other previous testing is on his permanent record? _____

5. Does the pupil seem to enjoy school? _____ If not, describe an instance showing dislike: _____

6. Does the pupil have a good attention span for his age? _____ If not, describe a typical instance of daydreaming: _____

7. Does the pupil have a good disposition? _____ If not, describe a typical instance of stubborn or anti-social behavior: _____

8. What other members are there in the family? _____

9. Do his comments indicate reasonable love and attention in the home? _____
10. Does he enjoy physical activity with others? _____
11. Does he enjoy social activity with others? _____
12. Is he accepted by his classmates? _____ If not, why? _____

13. Is he usually reliable? _____ If not, describe a typical instance of unreliability: _____

14. Check any characteristics which apply:
- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Seclusive _____ | 5. Deceptive _____ | 9. A "show-off" _____ |
| 2. Moody _____ | 6. Markedly nervous _____ | 10. A "day dreamer" _____ |
| 3. Suspicious _____ | 7. Temper Tantrums _____ | 11. "Peculiar" _____ |
| 4. Effeminate _____ | 8. Strikingly immature _____ | |
15. Check any difficulty which this pupil has experienced:
- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Asthma or hay fever _____ | 5. Fainting _____ |
| 2. Tics or twitchings _____ | 6. Fits or convulsions _____ |
| 3. Heart trouble _____ | 7. Chronic ill health _____ |
| 4. Severe stomach or bowel trouble _____ | |
16. With whom does the child live? (father, mother, both parents, grandparent, or other)? Explain: _____

17. Does this parent or guardian co-operate with efforts of the school? _____
18. Other pertinent data not provided above: _____

covered

OF WARREN COUNTY, 1956-1957

Dr.

being conducted.

CO. 1044/11

Material collected by
County Development Association under the supervision
of Dr. [Name], [Address], [City], [State].

Abstracts

Industrial Development of [Area]
Industrial Development of [Area] by Arthur D. Little Inc.

FACT FINDING

WARREN COUNTY PROBATION SYSTEM

COUNTY INSTITUTION DISTRICT

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND PROBATION

EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM

1958 - 50 Girls and 160 boys were supervised through the probation office

1959 - Total number of girls in Training Schools - 3
Total number of boys in Training Schools - 11

Age ranges are dropping from 18-16 range to 10-14 range.

Majority of cases are from broken homes and the rural districts.

Majority of referrals are from the schools.

Detention Figures:

	Girls	Boys
1953	11	6
1954	12	12
1955	4	9
1956	2	12
1957	5	13
1958	7	23

Ages as low as 11. Length of time of detention ranges from one night to one week. Detention quarters consist of one room with three cell blocks located on the second floor of the county jail.

PROBATION OFFICE PERSONNEL

2 Female officers for girls, both part time.

1 Male officer for boys, part time.

Qualifications: Female officers are elderly women without formal training. Though considered full time, they also carry the responsibility for independent adoptions and support court collections.

The male officer has a Bachelor of Arts degree and teaches Latin in the local high school as a full time assignment. He also teaches a class of superior children after school hours.

PROCEDURES OF PAROLE OFFICE

There are two types of parole, official and unofficial. The official parole is the directive of the Judge, the result of a court trial. Unofficial parole is exercised when the act is considered minor and the child is not a repeated referral.

Upon referral of the child, the probation officer, according to the sex of the child, talks with him and has him sign a statement as to guilt. The parents or guardian of the child are then notified.

If the child has not been a previous referral or the act committed deemed serious, the child has a "parole hearing."

If the act committed is considered serious or if the child has had repeated referrals, the probation officer discusses the case with the school authorities and the District Attorney. The decision is then made as to the disposition of the case; i.e., parole or petition of court.

If the child is paroled, he reports to the officer once or twice a month according to the seriousness of the case. He presents the attached form to the officer.

DISPOSITION OF CASES

When home conditions of the parolled child are not satisfactory, the parole officer has the responsibility of foster home placement. When a child is returned to his home if the need for employment is indicated, the parole officer uses the following sources: a local mail order business, telephone company; and farms for the boys.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The staff is not qualified for the responsibilities they carry.

There appears to be little emphasis on rehabilitation of the child.

This office is not making use of other community facilities which do exist and are needed to implement their own; i.e., employment bureau, family service, especially for their protective service program.

The detention quarters for juveniles should be separate from the jail.

The probation services and county welfare services should be separated.

DATE: _____

I, _____, respectfully submit the _____
the month of _____, 19____.

My address is _____ Telephone No. _____

Rt. or St. No. _____ City _____
Have you moved during the month? _____ Where? _____

Employer (If student what school?) _____

Nature of your work _____ No. of days _____

Have you changed jobs? _____ If not working, why? _____

If not working what is the main means of your support? _____

Have you been arrested during this month? _____
Give details _____

FINANCIAL REPORT OF PROBATIONER

Money Received		Money Spent	
Earnings	_____	Rent	_____
Other Income	_____	Payment of debts	_____
Borrowed	_____	Other	_____
TOTAL	_____	TOTAL	_____

Amount of money paid this month on: FINES \$ _____ COSTS \$ _____

This report is to enable you to let the Court know how you are getting along. It should be filled in by you and returned to the Probation Officer. In the space below tell us what you are doing with your spare time and how you are getting along. Tell us who your associates are. Look over the report after you have finished it. It is important that you let us know how well you are doing or if you have been in trouble. If you need more space, use the back of this sheet.

Is there any problem you want to discuss with your Probation Officer? Tell us about it.

Please sign your name _____

THE WARREN COUNTY PROBATION ASSOCIATION

The purpose of this Association is to collect funds to pay the salary of a boys' probation officer. It was felt that such an officer was needed and the Judge recommended the plan as a project to the local Rotary Club of which he is a member.

The Warren Rotary Club accepted the project and named a committee, which in cooperation with the County Commissioners, selected a male probation officer. A goal of \$5,000 was set with a final goal of \$25,000 to be collected over a five-year period. The funds are invested and the interest helps to pay the officer's salary, which is \$2,000 annually. The officer is part time, being a full time school teacher and also a teacher of an extra class for gifted children.

The five-year period is up but the Rotary Club is continuing the project. Funds are solicited within the community.

There are two female probation officers. It appears funds had to be raised to hire a male officer though the caseload of boy offenders is several times that of girl offenders.

INSTITUTION DISTRICT

Dependent, neglected and delinquent children and the adoption and placement of children are under the same department which carries the responsibilities for juvenile probation.

A great need seems to exist for organization of statistical material in this department. According to one of the workers, annual reports are not kept and information must be obtained from the Prothonotary's Office. (When visited, the Clerk in the Prothonotary's Office said they do not keep reports and it is necessary to go through cases for desired information.)

Because of lack of staff in this department, regular visits cannot be made to foster homes. There is no criteria used to evaluate the homes and according to a staff member, there is no State licensing of homes unless it contained "more than two babies."

Warren County does not receive full State reimbursement, because of staff qualifications. The local Family Service and Children's Aid Society offered to extend its services and presented a plan which met with the approval of the County Commissioners but was refused by the Judge on the basis of too strict adoption rules, according to the Secretary of the County Commissioners. The Executive Director of the Family Service believes the plan is still under consideration. The County Commissioners state it was refused and a search has been going on for procurement of qualified personnel for their own staff. There has been provision in the budget for qualified staff for the past two years.

Warren County was one of 55 counties in the State to sign the agreement for appropriations according to Act 146-A. During the 1955-1957 biennium, Warren received \$13,899.95 but did not initiate a new service, extend an existing service or purchase a specialized service. "It just cost the County less these two years," according to the Secretary of the County Commissioners.

The Commissioners have not named an Advisery Committee and it was explained that such a committee would have no purpose unless qualified staff were available to do the work. The Commissioners have been attempting to find qualified persons for two years.

Of interest is Tioga County, population 35,004 (U.S. Census) which procured a trained worker for their staff in January 1955 and since that time have been successful in employing three more trained workers. Tioga County has an active Advisery Committee.

The Secretary of the Commissioners claims counties which have set up welfare programs are always concerned over arrival of State funds because of budgetary problems in Harrisburg.

COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS BUDGET - 1958 - 1959

Information regarding the 1958-1959 budget
number is not available. The information
was made to the County Commissioners office for
the 1958-1959 fiscal year.

INSTITUTION DISTRICT - 1958 - 1959

Board of Directors of the Institution District
List of Institutions
(Other than Children's Homes)

1. Institutions for Dependents-----	4717.07
2. Institutions for Delinquents-----	375.70
3. Institutions for the Blind-----	100.00
4. Institutions for the Deaf-----	100.00

Other Institutions

5. Hospital, Mental, etc-----	100.00
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Appropriation of County Board for Institution

Children's Homes-----

Impaired Children's Committ.-----

Total-----

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS ANNUAL BUDGET - 1958 - 1959

<u>Break-down - Corrections, Probations and Parole</u>	<u>Previous Year's Appropriations</u>	<u>Previous Year Spent</u>	<u>Current Requests</u>	<u>Current Year Appropriation by Commissioners</u>
1. Salaries (3 Probation Officers)	\$ 7,200.00	\$ 7,737.38	\$ 7,800.00	\$ 7,800.00
2. Traveling Ex- penses, Prem- ium on Bonds, Ass'n Dues and Expenses	1,800.00	986.65	1,500.00	1,500.00
3. Maintenance of Juveniles in Correctional In- stitutions or Training Schools	29,000.00	28,197.26	30,000.00	30,000.00

DESCRIPTIVE DATA OF INTEREST CONCERNING

FAMILY SERVICE AND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

WARREN RELIEF ASSOCIATION

STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WARREN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

GROUP RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS

FAMILY SERVICE AND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

A family and children's case work agency which serves all of Warren County. Marriage and family counselling services are offered, protective services for children, planning for unmarried mothers and their children.

They also offer boarding home and adoptive placement for children. They provide help in planning for children with special disabilities.

They provide the services of an experienced clinical psychologist from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who comes to Warren at regular intervals. They also have a monthly clinic for children under their program who are examined by a local pediatrician.

They emphasize protective services and at the present time have only eight children in boarding homes.

There are no charges for services.

About three years ago, Family Service was added to the existing Children's Aid Society. The latter being known as one of the earliest Children's Aid Societies. At the time the present Executive Director came to Warren to head this new service. Noteworthy changes in program were the adoption of children at younger ages rather than indefinite foster home placement. Emphasis on protective services for children.

Evaluation

Quality of services excellent. Executive Director qualified and experienced. Unfortunately, this service is understaffed and at the present time has only the Executive Director whose resignation is effective upon the procurement of a replacement. There is also a Secretary on the staff.

WARREN COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

215 separate cases are on the relief rolls at the present time

472 persons on assistance or 1.1% of the county population

Old Age - 50 persons

Blind - 79 persons

Aid to Dependent Children - 276 (192 children)

Disabled - 8 persons

General Assistance - 59 persons

It was reported that the amounts of grants were maximum.

Staff Evaluation

There are four people on the staff consisting of one Director, two Caseworkers; one Clerk-stenographer. Neither the Director nor Caseworkers are adequately trained.

WARREN RELIEF ASSOCIATION

The Warren Relief Association is a local agency started many years ago. It has one caseworker and is governed by a Board of 12 Directors.

The annual report for 1959 disclosed that more than 60 families had been given assistance and over 10,000 quarts of milk distributed together with many articles of clothing. Several families were remembered at Christmas time with toys and through the generosity of a local merchant 32 families received gifts of new clothing.

This agency is financed by the Community Chest and milk bottles placed throughout the town for contributions.

YOUTH AND EMPLOYMENT IN WARREN COUNTY

There do not appear to be figures available concerning jobs for youth of number of youth employed.

1957 was an employment peak in Warren with total employment of 8,095; of these, 2,627 were female. August 1959 survey of 48 largest plants and the mail order business revealed 7,670 people employed; of these, 2,525 were female.

A local mail order business possibly employs each year the greatest number of high school graduates with varying degrees of skills.

Job training opportunities are limited to distributive education and business courses as offered in the high school.

Post graduate training is available at the Warren State Hospital in the field of Psychiatric Technician.

There is little technical training offered.

The Employment Bureau offers the services of an Employment Counsellor whose duties are counselling, aptitude testing and placement. The schools are using the testing service.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A study be made of job opportunities for youth and those with handicaps in Warren.

A program be planned to educate the public to use the Bureau of Employment Services.

WARREN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

- Origin - Warren does not have a Public Library but a Library Association backed by a Foundation.
- Policy - Free service to Warren Borough residents; \$1.00 annual fee for out of borough residents.
- Statistics - 81,000 volumes
101,000 circulation
2,199 juvenile borrowers (calculated over 3 year period
cards withdrawn if not used
during 3 years)
194 cards withdrawn during last 3 year period
442 cards added during same period

Programs of Service to Children Within the Library and Out Into the Community -

"Story Hour" during winter months. Average attendance 32.

"Story Hour" during summer months at playgrounds.

Plans and carries out clever promotions for summer reading.

Example, "Trip to the Moon," "Sport Car Race" during which the children read and report on books, working to keep in the lead. The latter race was in cooperation with the local sport car association. The winner was awarded a trophy by this group.

Provides books for local summer camping groups: Girl Scouts, Y-Teen, Boy Choir, Brownies. (Boy Scouts have been invited to use service).

Works with Brownie groups and cooperates with Girl Scout program for earning of badges.

Cooperates with the career conference.

Provides poster displays.

Public Education -

Spoke to 7 groups during past year.

Presented radio programs.

Evaluation of Service -

Excellent. Personnel well qualified and most cooperative.

Extends its services into the community implementing other programs.

HIGHLIGHTS OF GROUP RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS

- Girl Scouts - Council serves Warren and Forest Counties including 38% of girls of both counties.

Of particular interest, the drop out rate is low and is attributed to the above average calibre of leadership available to the groups.

- Boy Scouts - Council serves Warren County and part of McKean County. Of note is a registered troop at the Warren State Hospital of adolescent patients which consists of 13 boys.

Also of interest is the program of one of the posts, which includes work with patients of the Warren State Hospital. There are orientation sessions held for members of this troop to prepare them for their contacts with the patients.

- YMCA - YMCA program stresses family living and offers complete use of the building for Saturday night family programs. Parent participation is encouraged in all programming.

Swimming instruction is offered to handicapped children; crippled and mentally retarded. This service is free to these groups.

- YWCA - Is intensifying their Y-Teen Program throughout the County.

Offers dormitory facilities for young girls.

Recommendations

1. Coordination of local services.
2. An advisory committee on children and youth made up of various disciplines to plan for the "total child".
 - a. To undertake long-range planning and identify needs.
 - b. To advise as to standards in the establishment of new services and extension of existing services.
 - c. Assist in procuring adequately trained staff.
 - d. To study misuse of local services.
3. A fact finding survey concerned with the whole scope of health and welfare services.
4. Clinical services for early identification, diagnosis and total evaluations of pre-school children.
5. An upgrading of personnel in staff positions.
6. A study of foster homes and child placement policies.
7. Emphasis on rehabilitative training.
 - a. By the establishment of a workshop offering vocational training, social adjustment, etc., to those who can work in competitive conditions. Also job opportunities and training for those who must remain under sheltered conditions.
8. The conducting of a census of all handicapped individuals to age 21 as made mandatory in 1956 by Bill 1614.
9. Some type of central registry so evaluative studies may be made, statistical information available.
10. Opportunity locally for at least two years of post graduate study.

REPORT OF YORK COUNTY
COORDINATING COMMITTEE
FOR THE 1960
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

SEPTEMBER 30, 1959

F O R E W O R D

Any reading of this report would indicate that this committee studied the recommendations of the 1950 White House Conference Committee. Before the 1960 committee attempted to draw guide lines for the future, the committee felt it had an obligation to the citizens of York County to first study the Report on Action since 1950. The section listing the Recommendations in the 1950 White House Conference Committee should therefore be read as a background and a place of reference before the recommendations of 1960 are read.

The 1960 Committee believes that much has been done in York County to implement the Conference Report of 1950. It is with firm hope for the future, based on tangible progress in the last 10-year period, that the 1960 White House Conference Committee presents its report.

The committee is certain that the decade of the 1960s will continue to find every phase of American public life open to scrutiny and under discussion by the general public. One of the responsibilities of citizenship is that every citizen be as informed as possible; that he makes his decision on the basis of information and facts; that as a free man in a free society it is his obligation to make intelligent decisions.

1. The first

part of the book is devoted to a description of the

history of the country from the time of the first

settlement.

The second part of the book is devoted to a

description of the present state of the

country.

The third part of the book is devoted to a

description of the future of the

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The fourth part of the book is devoted to a

description of the present state of the

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The fifth part of the book is devoted to a

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The sixth part of the book is devoted to a

description of the present state of the

country.

The seventh part of the book is devoted to a

description of the future of the

country.

The eighth part of the book is devoted to a

description of the present state of the

country.

I N T R O D U C T I O N

A review of York County's resources for health, education and welfare indicates that York has striven hard indeed to provide its children and youth with the help they need to develop into desirable well adjusted adult citizens. The review reveals a truly imposing array of organizations and agencies working energetically and intelligently to meet the physical, intellectual and spiritual needs of our youth. A comparison of this recent survey with that made ten years ago by the Mid Century White House Conference Committee indicates that most of our organizations have made strong efforts to keep up with the changing and increasingly complex needs of our future adults. These efforts are clearly reflected in the altered and/or expanded programs of both voluntary and tax supported organizations.

Modern well equipped and staffed consolidated schools have eliminated the one room buildings of a few years ago. More varied programs and services are available in nearly all of our schools.

Our old reliable character building and recreational organizations such as the "YW", "YM", Scouts, public recreation organizations, etc. have extended their activities and territories so that fewer children miss out on needed services merely because of geographical location. This is also true of nursing service.

I N T R O D U C T I O N (Cont'd.)

Both our voluntary and public social welfare agencies have attempted to make available more professional casework and counseling services.

Ten years ago, better coordination of our many social services was noted as a major need. It is still a major need; but some progress has been made and our Council of Community Services has high hopes for major advances in this area during the next few years.

Perhaps the most noticeable change during the past decade has been the increased activity in the field of mental health. The York Committee for the Mid Century White House Conference did much to focus attention and efforts in this direction. Our schools and social agencies are much more alert to the problems of mental health. Through a combination of voluntary and tax support York County now has the Mental Health Center which is providing psychiatric services which were almost non-existent in the county ten years ago.

The Committee feels that much progress has been made during the past decade. The foregoing comments are not an attempt to truly inventory that progress but merely to emphasize that York has not been "standing still." The main purpose of this report is to list some of our unmet needs and, hopefully, a few plans or suggestions for the relief of those needs.

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REPORT ON ACTION RECOMMENDED

BY THE 1950 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Listed below are the recommendations made by the 1950 White House Conference Committee. The 1960 Committee has attempted a very brief and not always complete report of action taken since the recommendations were made:

SECTION I - STATE LEGISLATION TO STRENGTHEN LAWS TO PROTECT AND PROMOTE THE WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN:

1950 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Changes in the adoption law to require case histories and psychological studies of the child from qualified personnel; also, residence of one year in the home of adoption previous to final legal action.
2. The creation by law of a new member of the judiciary who would devote his time solely to the Juvenile Court work, domestic relations cases, divorces, and adoptions.
3. The level of instruction be improved by requiring the equivalent in training and the same salary schedule in the elementary and secondary schools; and more cultural subjects and fewer hours in education for new teachers.

1959 PROGRESS

1. Legislation has been passed which at least partially carries out recommendation.
2. Active efforts are still being made to secure this legislation.
3. Single salary schedule in operation since 1952.

REPORT ON ACTION RECOMMENDED
BY THE 1950 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE (Cont'd.)

SECTION II - REVISIONS IN PRESENT EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS TO MEET THE
CHANGING NEEDS OF YOUTH.

1 - 1950 RECOMMENDATION

In elementary schools emphasis be returned to drill on the
"tool" subjects - such as, reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic - and that the unit plan be used as a means of coordinating a complete educational program.

In 1959 - Schools never left drill in many instances. More and more school systems in York County are supplying teachers with "common understandings" and curriculum inventories; phonics have been restored to the Reading Program; new and better texts in Spelling and Arithmetic.

2 - 1950 RECOMMENDATION

If the core curriculum is to be continued in the junior high schools, the subjects should be better integrated and the teachers trained in its presentation.

In 1959 - "Core curriculum" not accepted as basic to York City or York County Schools.

3 - 1950 RECOMMENDATION

The counselling and guidance program of the schools be expanded to include the junior high school level in order to influence youth in their formative stage and to give incentive to young people leaving school before completing courses to return for further study.

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject.

2. The second part is a detailed description of the methods used in the study.

3. The third part is a discussion of the results of the study.

4. The fourth part is a conclusion and a list of references.

5. The fifth part is a list of the names of the authors and their institutions.

6. The sixth part is a list of the titles of the papers presented at the conference.

7. The seventh part is a list of the names of the speakers at the conference.

8. The eighth part is a list of the names of the members of the committee.

9. The ninth part is a list of the names of the members of the audience.

10. The tenth part is a list of the names of the members of the jury.

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23. The twenty-third part is a list of the names of the members of the jury.

24. The twenty-fourth part is a list of the names of the members of the jury.

25. The twenty-fifth part is a list of the names of the members of the jury.

REPORT ON ACTION RECOMMENDED
BY THE 1950 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE (Cont'd.)

In 1959 - York City and York County Schools have made considerable strides in this area. York City alone employs ten (10) guidance counsellors in the secondary schools. New High Schools in County also have provided guidance services.

4 - 1950 RECOMMENDATION

The vocational program be expanded by building a County Vocational High School and present vocational courses studied with a view to adapting them to current needs.

In 1959 - Department of Public Instruction provided funds for such a study. Report for the establishment of an Area Technical School now in the hands of City and County Boards of Education.

5 - 1950 RECOMMENDATION

The teaching of manners and morals on all levels of school life be re-emphasized by re-defining the duties of the guidance counsellor and indicating the responsibility of every teacher and parent in this program.

In 1959 - No specific action known in this area.

6 - 1950 RECOMMENDATION

Less emphasis be placed on extra-curricular and social activities in schools and more stress on disciplinary subjects.

In 1959 - Introduction of large elementary school centers and regrouping of children on a subject basis in the secondary schools; including Honors Courses and advanced placement, now part of secondary programs in York City and York County.

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REPORT ON ACTION RECOMMENDED
BY THE 1950 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE (Cont'd.)

7 - 1950 RECOMMENDATION

The over-feminization of the faculties in elementary schools be deplored.

In 1959 - Every elementary school in York City now has male faculty members with the exception of one small elementary school, grades 1 through 4. County pattern indicates increase in men employed in 1959.

8 - 1950 RECOMMENDATION

An evaluation and revision of the adult education program be made in order to conserve public funds.

In 1959 - In the last 9 years there have been a number of developments in adult education, including new legislation; Ford Foundation Grants for community education; revision of public school program; emerging Arts Council to coordinate adult education opportunities.

9 - 1950 RECOMMENDATION

More consideration given to children with exceptionally high mental abilities.

In 1959 - Honors Courses; Advanced Placement; complete revision of testing program, grades 1 through 12; subject matter grouping; William Penn Senior High School designated as College Entrance Examination Center for city and county; high school course of study revised in 1954, and again in 1959.

REPORT ON ACTION RECOMMENDED
BY THE 1950 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE (Cont'd.)

10 - 1950 RECOMMENDATION

An aggressive program be developed to create a desire for good books and reading in order to offset the bad in movies, comics, television and radio.

In 1959 - Greatly increased use of Martin Library as evidenced by Martin Library figures, including establishment of new Childrens' Wing; television education part of school program, including Science education, Speech education, French program and Social Studies. York City school system has a coordinator of radio and television for sole purpose of coordinating educational program. County schools have installed new libraries; all new high schools in County have new library installations. Book mobiles are used in some situations.

1. General Information

2. History of the Institution
3. Objectives and Aims
4. Structure and Organization

5. Staff and Faculty
6. Students and Enrolment

7. Curriculum and Academic Programs

8. Infrastructure and Facilities
9. Financial Management

10. Quality Assurance and Accreditation

11. Research and Development

12. Community Service and Outreach
13. Conclusion

REPORT ON ACTION RECOMMENDED
BY THE 1950 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE (Cont'd.)

SECTION III - EXTENSION AND DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES AND
PROGRAMS TO BETTER MEET THE GROWING NEEDS OF CHILDREN
AND YOUTH.

1 - 1950 RECOMMENDATION

Increased psychiatric services to a full-time All-Purpose
Clinic with a team of psychiatrist - certified in both the
children's and the adults' field - psychologist, and psychiatric
social worker.

In 1959 - The York County Mental Health Center was established
along lines recommended in the report of the Mid-Century White
House Conference Committee. Currently, it is composed of two
distinct services - an adult division and a child guidance divi-
sion providing multi-disciplinary approach to emotional problems
of children and adults.

The present full time staff consisting of a psychia-
trist, psychologist, and a psychiatric social worker form a
nucleus around which our present services can be expanded.

2 - 1950 RECOMMENDATION

Expansion of family casework to remote County areas.

In 1959 - Considerable expansion and revision of casework services
has been carried out by both voluntary and tax supported agencies.

3 - 1950 RECOMMENDATION

A visiting teacher from the schools to coordinate school and
agency services.

In 1959 - For budget reasons, the Board of Education has not
accepted this recommendation.

REPORT ON ACTION RECOMMENDED
BY THE 1950 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE (Cont'd.)

4 - 1950 RECOMMENDATION

More adequate housing for lower income groups through redevelopment projects.

In 1959 -

- a. Parkway Homes - 188 family units
- b. Codorus Homes - 54 family units
- c. Wellington Homes - 72 family units *

*Low cost housing will also be constructed in the Wellington Homes and are to be sold to local owners.

5 - 1950 RECOMMENDATION

Clinics be established in the smaller county communities to extend venereal, orthopedic, and tuberculosis services.

In 1959 - A continuing program of Tuberculosis education and case finding is being carried on through extensive skin testing in the schools and X-ray screening, both in schools and in the community at large.

A Rheumatic Fever Prophylaxis program has given service to 215 patients per year over the past five years. Part of this program consists of providing medically needing patients with Penicillin at cost. The public education program is also being carried on in this field, part of which consists of films on Rheumatic Fever being shown to PTA groups. A congenital heart clinic conducted at the York Hospital has now given services to 151 patients.

REPORT ON ACTION RECOMMENDED
BY THE 1950 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE (Cont'd.)

Services to the Cerebral Palsied include orthopedic diagnosis and treatment, psychological evaluation, expanded special education facilities in the public schools, physical and speech therapy and counselling services for parents.

An intensive Polio immunization and educational campaign has been successfully carried on in the county.

Greatly expanded training and educational facilities for the mentally retarded have been developed. In addition, year round activities include summer school, summer day camp, vacation bible school, and all have been integrated into this program.

6 - 1950 RECOMMENDATION

Additional outdoor facilities be made available; chiefly, swimming, skating, tennis and baseball.

In 1959 - School playgrounds have been improved and made more available. A municipal skating rink has been constructed. An industrial soft ball program has been established. Many commercial swimming pools have been put into operation and owners have cooperated with many programs for free swimming lessons.

In addition to outdoor facilities, much has been done with indoor facilities such as:

(1) YWCA Building ... erected in 1951 at a cost of \$650,000.

Facilities include gymnasium, auditorium, meeting rooms, dormitory and swimming pool.

(2) Complete renovation of Jewish Community Center...

facilities include gym, auditorium, meeting rooms, dormitory and swimming pool.

REPORT ON ACTION RECOMMENDED
BY THE 1950 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE (Cont'd.)

(3) A number of Senior High, Junior High and grade schools have been erected, thereby making available gymnasias and other facilities for youth groups within our community and county.

(4) The Children's Library, or the John E. Baker addition to the Martin Memorial Library.

7 - 1950 RECOMMENDATION

School buildings be made a more integral part of the community life by permitting use of them for worthwhile civic and recreational activities.

In 1959 - Recommendations being carried out in most schools.

8 - 1950 RECOMMENDATION

Institutes on parent-child relationships with specialists in build guidance as speakers.

In 1959 - Programs have been held.

9 - 1950 RECOMMENDATION

An educational campaign to develop community awareness of the availability of immunization clinics and other services to promote wider use of these facilities.

In 1959 - Much has been done - (see answer to No. 5.)

10 - 1950 RECOMMENDATION

In order to reduce the number of fund raising campaigns, more agencies should participate in one Community Chest drive.

In 1959 - Much accomplished through United Fund of York County.

R E P O R T S O F D I V I S I O N S

EDUCATION

Progress in public education is never easy, partly because of apathy, misunderstanding and increased taxes; sometimes because of misdefined objectives; sometimes because the schools themselves are not always certain as to a definition of education.

The schools suffer the same tensions and same rapid changes and same uneven levels of public understanding as do all other areas of American public life. What is important is that progress is being made and is being made within the democratic framework in a community and a state and a nation where the great majority of our people believe that a public philosophy of education is extricably bound to the welfare of democracy.

Due to the close correlation between the needs of our society and the kind of educational program this implies, the next ten year period between 1960-1970 demands:

1. Increased educational facilities beyond high school. An educational program including grades 13 and 14 on a technical, terminal and accredited transfer basis is vital for at least 50 per cent of our youth in York City and York County.
2. An area technical school for youth of high school age should be constructed to meet the rapidly changing types of industry and the rapidly increasing curriculum responsibilities due to the number of new high schools constructed in York County since 1950. The area technical school is to supplement curriculum not now found in the new high schools of York

EDUCATION (Cont'd.)

County. This kind of area technical school would provide job opportunities; attract new industry and increase school holding power for high school pupils.

3. Improved psychological services to include revised testing programs to identify academically talented; gifted and specialized aptitudes for all children.
4. Wider provision for continuing education for all ages beyond high school (adult education) including use of leisure time; general education; retraining for industry; broaden educational opportunities and high school equivalent education.
5. The establishment of restoration classes; classes for mentally and emotionally disturbed children; increased school facilities for physically handicapped including sight conservation and hard of hearing classes.
6. Compacts and cooperative agreements among school systems to provide an area film library including records, tapes and language laboratory equipment; increased television instruction for all areas of curriculum; bookmobile library service to schools outside immediate York metropolitan area.
7. Encouragement of wider citizen participation in curriculum study; citizens survey team for specialized educational services and non-partisan support for improved school facilities.
8. Improved financial support for education including assessment of property to at least 50 per cent of market value and a more unified pattern of school taxes.

EDUCATION (Cont'd.)

9. Increased use of school plant facilities providing enrichment; acceleration and make-up opportunities in summer sessions; evening classes; Saturday morning reading clinics; leasing of public school plants to nearby colleges for summer schools and perhaps evening college use of high school science laboratory and library facilities.
10. Establishment of and provision for funds in a unified research effort in each school budget of the sixteen county and city school districts to provide for constant research in curriculum studies and pilot studies in team teaching; use of teacher aids; ungraded elementary programs; dual progress programs; teacher evaluation; establishment of new testing norms; revision of professional salary schedules; school staffing arrangements; etc.

R E P O R T S O F D I V I S I O N S

HEALTH AGENCIES

While much has been accomplished in the past decade to meet the health needs of the community, it is often painfully evident that resources already available are ineffective because they are either unknown to or ignored by the general public. For this reason, it would seem imperative that current educational programs of many of the health agencies need not only to be continued, but also to be expanded. The frequent failure to fully utilize many of the effective control measures now available for such health problems as tuberculosis, venereal disease, polio, cancer and heart disease, point clearly to this need.

The badly needed expansion of hospital facilities currently being undertaken by the York Hospital and the Osteopathic Hospital, when completed, should meet the immediate needs of community, but in the face of the expected population explosion within the next few years, there is urgent need for long range planning in this area. It is to be hoped that our hospitals in the future can be planned as comprehensive medical centers with a broader emphasis upon expanded medical and dental clinic facilities, which might reduce the relative need for in-patient facilities than has heretofore been possible.

The program for the cerebral palsied should be able to add to its current program, occupational therapy, facilities for vocational training and a job placement service, to further help these

General Public

The following information is for the general public. It is intended to provide a clear and concise summary of the current situation and the steps that are being taken to address the issues at hand. The information is being provided in a timely manner to ensure that the public is kept informed of any developments.

The current situation is complex and evolving. It is important that the public remains informed and aware of the latest developments. The steps that are being taken to address the issues are being implemented in a timely and effective manner. The public is encouraged to stay informed and to follow the guidance of the relevant authorities.

The information provided here is for general informational purposes only. It is not intended to be a substitute for professional advice. The public is encouraged to seek professional advice if they have any concerns or questions. The information is being provided in a timely manner to ensure that the public is kept informed of any developments.

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HEALTH AGENCIES (Cont'd.)

individuals integrate themselves into society as self sustaining people.

The community has made great strides in providing training programs and facilities for mentally retarded children, but readily accessible diagnostic services are needed and as yet unavailable. A counselling service for the parents of retarded children, to help the parents deal both with the problems entailed in having a retarded child, and to more effectively augment the training programs, is one of the greatest needs in this area. The adult retardate, long neglected by society, should be provided with a sheltered workshop that will allow him to be productive within the limits of his capacity and to maintain his individual dignity.

Psychiatric facilities are in need of expansion to increase direct services to patients and indirect services to health and welfare agencies, schools and courts. The establishment of an evaluation center to provide coordinated study and planning for emotionally disturbed, retarded and neglected and dependent children along with a residential treatment facility for emotionally disturbed children would extend the present services to children immeasurably.

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and to use the name of the Association

in connection with the publication

of this journal

and to use the name of the Association

in connection with the publication

of this journal

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in connection with the publication

of this journal

CHICAGO, ILL.

R E P O R T S O F D I V I S I O N S

TAX SUPPORTED AGENCIES

The past decade has been a memorable one for our tax-supported child welfare agencies. Perhaps the biggest change in this group rests in the increased emphasis on services. The public agencies have attained professional status in the minds of the public. They are pulling away from the old unintegrated, mass production, "first aid" type of services to children. They are striving now to provide a much higher quality service, attempting to see the whole child and all of his needs rather than just a piece of them. The goals have been raised from mere piece-meal aid and commitment to an institution. The goal now is real rehabilitation and a search for basic causes with prevention as a further goal. The Juvenile Probation Office, the Children's Services of York County and the York County Board of Assistance can all produce many cases in which these newer and more difficult goals have been attained. The percentage of such successes, however, is far below that which the agencies and the public want. One of the greatest obstacles in the way of more success is the shortage of skilled workers. All of the agencies have some skilled workers and all of the agencies are selecting staff on the basis of ability and training rather than political patronage; but skilled workers are scarce and local salaries are not very attractive. The agencies are almost never adequately staffed to produce the volume of good social work needed. Since all indications point towards a continued shortage of trained social workers during the foreseeable future, it would seem most desirable to have more "on the job"

TAX SUPPORTED AGENCIES (Cont'd.)

training made available and also a better integration and coordination of all welfare programs so that maximum use can be made of existing staff resources.

Local child care agencies are still severely handicapped by insufficient number of available foster homes and inadequate facilities for the care of mentally retarded and emotionally disturbed children.

Our Juvenile Probation Officer reports need for considerable improvement in the county's juvenile detention program and facilities. On a state level he reports two areas in need of urgent attention. The first is the establishment of training institutions for our delinquent girls. The second is that it take immediate steps to formulate a state-wide program directed toward finding foster homes for children so that children in physically, psychologically and morally broken homes could be removed and given the right kind of loving care in a warm, wholesome atmosphere, under the supervision of trained workers, before they act out their hostilities in the form of crime and delinquency, which ultimately compels the court to commit them to institutions for retraining.

Public recreation facilities and staff have and are being expanded and extended in an effort to meet shifts and expansion of population. Further expansion is still needed however.

On a state level, the establishment of youth forestry camps has been strongly recommended by the York County Commissioners to combat and prevent juvenile delinquency.

R E P O R T S O F D I V I S I O N S

VOLUNTEER AGENCIES

Recognizing the decade ahead as one of increasingly rapid growth - the volunteer agencies of York County are unanimous in their goal for increased lay leadership as well as professional. In Youth serving agencies such as the Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, YWCA and YMCA it is recognized that more and more decentralization or program is needed to carry the work of these associations to outlying county areas. There is the proposal to locate agency centers in communities throughout the county utilizing existing facilities within these areas such as schools, churches, homes, etc.

Meeting the goals set by the volunteer agencies within York County depends to a great extent upon one other goal . . . the ability to provide adequate financing.

Some individual agency recommendations are listed below:

"Concentration in the area of discussion groups, educational programs and wide-spread dissemination of information so that the general public is more informed on what services are available to children and youth in York . . .

The development of an adequate emergency relief program for non-resident persons in need . . . increasing flexibility and staffing of D.P.A. so that therefore they can promptly administer emergency relief to resident population.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF WORK

During the past year, the work of the department has been directed towards the study of the properties of the new element, and the results of the experiments have been published in the following papers:

1. "On the Properties of the New Element," *Philosophical Magazine*, vol. 1, p. 1.

2. "On the Properties of the New Element," *Philosophical Magazine*, vol. 1, p. 1.

3. "On the Properties of the New Element," *Philosophical Magazine*, vol. 1, p. 1.

4. "On the Properties of the New Element," *Philosophical Magazine*, vol. 1, p. 1.

5. "On the Properties of the New Element," *Philosophical Magazine*, vol. 1, p. 1.

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VOLUNTEER AGENCIES (Cont'd.)

Extension of professional personnel in all community agencies whose function includes direct responsibility for the care and welfare of children.

A court where provision is to be made which permits local professional people to testify as a Friend of the Court on behalf of children when a case involving children is before the court."

Family Service Bureau -

"Our goal is to make membership available to all girls who want to be girl scouts and give them a program of high quality."

Girl Scouts of York Area -

"Increase in local support ... financial ... publicity ... need for a parent education program."

York Nursery School -

"Our continuing need will be expanded manpower, both professional and lay, plus more sponsors and facility ... We are currently developing a long range program for the next ten years, having successfully completed our last five year plan."

Boy Scouts of America -

"The extension of the four front program of the YMCA to city and county schools. Long range plans call for community YMCAs in surrounding areas, thereby providing centers for the whole family."

York Y.M.C.A.

VOLUNTEER AGENCIES (Cont'd.)

"The boys who played basket ball all summer on our gym begged for showers... and a swimming pool. The YWCA has opened the doors to the boys since they have no YMCA in Hanover... but limited facilities cannot offer the necessary year round program the boys would need."

Hanover YWCA -

"More time for staff... more volunteers... Transportation to the YWCA is also presenting difficulties... it is becoming increasingly more necessary to develop Teen-age program in the county."

York YWCA -

"Our program is limited because of lack of space, however, we expect in the near future to have added facilities in a new building... where we expect to carry out an expanded and much needed service program for young people in the area."

Salvation Army -

"We intend to do more in the area of Leadership Training ... We shall continue to make available at least \$3000 worth of films annually (through our film library)... The weekday School of Religious Education covering the fifth and sixth grades should be expanded to cover other grades also."

York County Council of Churches -

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CHAIRMAN'S COMMENTS

The York County Coordinating Committee for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth, at the request of Governor Lawrence, has made a study of major aspect of Agencies in York County as they pertain to the lives of our children and youth.

This study has shown that York County has much to be proud of, both in its ability to initiate new and improved services that enhance the opportunities for our children and youth and in maintaining, to a very high degree of stability, proper standards of service for our already established programs.

The York County Committee has not established priorities for future progress. We are sure however, that York County will fill the needs we have pointed out.

The York County Coordinating Committee wishes to thank the many agencies and citizens who cooperated so well. Without this help we could have accomplished nothing.

We have prepared this factual report at the request of our Governor for use in the State's preparation for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth. Beyond that, we have worked with the aim of how we can best serve our most precious asset - our children and youth.

1911

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above matter.
The same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.
Very respectfully,
Yours,
J. H. [Name]
[Address]
[City, State]

A U T H O R I Z A T I O N

The York County Coordinating Committee for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth was established at a meeting held in the York County Court House on August 11, 1959, at which there were 27 Social Agencies represented.

It was agreed by all present at this meeting that the Co-Chairmen, Correlator and Division Chairmen as listed below, were to act as the sub-committee with the power to correlate the recommendations presented by the Agencies in attendance.

The sub-committees were directed to mail their final report to the Agencies for appraisal prior to their sending it to the State, for its preparation for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth:

CO-CHAIRMEN:

Honorable Harry C. Busser

Clair S. Tozer

CORRELATOR:

Porter Wright

DIVISION CHAIRMEN

Philip Laucks, M.D. (Health

John C. Albohm, Ed. D. (Education)

David Dean, B. S. (Voluntary Supported Agencies)

Porter Wright, B. S. (Tax Supported Agencies)

YORK COUNTY AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING

York County Association for Retarded Children

York County Board of Assistance

York County Society for Cerebral Palsy

York County Chapter of National Foundation
for Infantile Paralysis

York County Heart Association

York County Blind Center

York County Mental Health Center

York Hospital

York County Chapter of American Red Cross

Visiting Nurse Association of York

York Nursery School

Holy Child Nursery

Children's Home

York City Schools

York City Educational Association for
Childhood Education

York Junior College

York City Council of P.T.A.

York County Council of P.T.A.

York County Schools

York County Commissioners

York City Administration

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YORK COUNTY AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING (Cont'd.)

York City Recreation Commission

York County Council of Community Services

York County Children's Services

York County Council of Churches

Salvation Army

Catholic Charities

Family Service Bureau

Crispus Attucks Association

Hanover Y.W.C.A.

York Y.M.C.A

York Y.W.C.A.

York Area Girl Scouts

York Area Boy Scouts

Jewish Community Center



